FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DISARMAMENT & SALT

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS; U.S. 'DRAGS FEET'

LD0221402Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The UN Disarmament Committee in Geneva has ended its summer session. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Viktor Glazunov writes.

The committee held its meetings immediately after the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, and that of course had a marked impact on the range of problems discussed and also on the debate itself. In accordance with the recommendations of the final document of the special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly the cardinal issue was nuclear disarmament. It's on the solution of that problem that the future of mankind depends. The Geneva committee had before it many concrete proposals aimed at ridding mankind of the threat of a nuclear disaster. This time special attention was given to the Soviet proposal on banning new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation. Today, when millions of people have learned more about the neutron bomb, they understand very well how dangerous is the appearance of new types of weapons. This isn't just a matter of quantitative growth of arms but qualitative too, the consequences of which are hard to foresee.

The Soviet initiative has been supported first in the United Nations and now in the Geneva committee. The American representative, Adrian Fisher, recognized the need for the efforts in nuclear disarmament. At the same time, however, he asserted that these are complicated issues and there couldn't be a quick solution. True, the problem isn't an easy one, but still there should be no delay in trying to solve it. As for the Americans, they are inclined to drag it out. An example of that is the problem of the neutron weapon. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have submitted to the committee in Geneva a draft convention on banning the production, deployment and use of that weapon. The United States, however, does not seem to be in a hurry to sign the convention. Perhaps this is because it's in a hurry to manufacture the neutron bomb. Another example is the question of ending nuclear weapon tests completely and universally. The problem has long been discussed both in the Geneva committee and outside it. Substantial progress has been made in working out an agreement. This was recently stated in an announcement made by the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain.

But then came the statement made in one of the committees of American Congress by under secretary of energy. It's from the budget of the Energy Department that billions of dollars have been allocated for developing the neutron and other types of nuclear weapons. What did the under secretary try to prove? He maintained that there should be no hurry in concluding an agreement on a full ban of nuclear weapon tests because, he claimed, that could deprive the United States of its advantage in the field of nuclear weapons.

Such an approach of the Americans to the major issue of ending the arms build-up is no doubt a handicap, it also hampers progress in the Geneva committee. As for the Soviet Union, its position is expressed clearly in concrete proposals, and primary importance in those proposals is given to that of ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing their stockpiles up to fully eliminating them. As the Soviet delegate, Viktor Likchachev, said in Geneva, one of the chief tasks of the committee is to help nuclear disarmament. He also expressed the hope that practical steps in that direction will be made already in the nearest future.

U.S. HAS 'NO CLEAR, CONSISTENT DISARMAMENT POLICY'

LD020614Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A recent report by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency says the United States is still ahead of the USSR in what the agency described as the ability to survive in a nuclear war. The report is said to have been published to suppress rumors that America is lagging behind the USSR in nuclear arms. Our observer Viktor Moskvin has this comment.

The London-based Institute on Strategic Studies seems to share this point of view. Its own report holds an optimistic conclusion that the West happens to maintain a strong military potential capable of withstanding an attack from the East. It's not often these days that Western military experts produce reports with a soothing effect on their people's nerves. We've been conditioned to think the West is so weak its defenses are going to crumble in 72 or even 48 hours should the Russians launch a major attack. As far as the United States goes, some generals and politicians, retired but still active, insist that America's military potential is getting second-rate, and the Russians have outpaced it in almost every military and technological aspect.

The question that bothers my mind, and perhaps yours, too, is how can the United States and the West in general at the same time be stronger and weaker than the USSR? Who is correct in assessing the true situation? A coalition of military industrialists and political hawks who blame the Pentagon for having allegedly messed up America's military potential or those in America who refute these accusations by saying the United States has still got a better military muscle than the USSR? It all depends on who's speaking, when and for what purpose. As a rule, when Congress is about to discuss the military budget, America appears to be weaker than the Soviet Union. When NATO countries meet to discuss long-term military build-up it turns out that NATO defenses are as soft as butter. When the Pentagon is about to introduce a new weapons system, as was the case with the neutron bomb, the Soviet Union is blamed for the arms race, and naturally the end result is that the Pentagon gets all the allocations it wants, military contractors get lucrative orders, military laboratories devise still more sophisticated arms and political hawks are content by proving that the myth of the Soviet threat has again worked.

Objective reports about military parity between the East and the West do appear from time to time, as well as statements that America is the strongest nation in the world. They appear when the public must be reassured that things are well under control, or when anti-Soviet campaigns can be eased up because they have served their purpose. This political football was especially noticeable in the course of the Soviet-American SALT-II negotiations. The report by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with its sense of reassurance that America has better chances to survive in a nuclear war than the USSR is meant to create a better climate around the SALT talks. At least this is what American comments seem to indicate. In other words, the U.S. administration has first allowed the opponents of a new agreement on limiting strategic arms to rally up and smear the talks to the point where the ratification of a new agreement in Congress seems to be a toss up. And now the report of the Arms Control Agency is meant to defuse tension and quiet the U.S. public.

The Soviet Union genuinely wants to halt the arms race and bring about disarmament. This Soviet effort is a key element of its foreign policy. The longer disarmament problems are stalled the more difficult it is going to be to solve them in the future. By trying to prove that the USSR is stronger militarily than America one day and backing down on it the other, by vacillating between the ostensible Soviet threat and boastful assertions of America's unique might, Washington proves that it has no clear and consistent disarmament policy; and perhaps it is not prepared to work out one.

LEADING SOVIET PAPERS EDITORIALIZE ON CRIMEA MEETINGS

PRAVDA Editorial Stresses Unity

LD0111935Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Mighty Unity"]

[Text] Faithful to the behest of the great Lenin, who pointed to the tremendous significance of unity and very close cooperation among the peoples who have embarked on the socialist path, the communist and workers parties of the fraternal countries show indefatigable concern to deepen their all-round ties. Among the diverse forms of cooperation among the parties and states of the socialist community a very important place is occupied by the friendly summit meetings, which have become a good tradition. Bilateral and multilateral meetings and joint discussions of fundamental problems of domestic and foreign policy help the socialist countries find effective ways to resolve tasks of economic and cultural building and to determine collectively their common line in the international arena.

This has once again been graphically demonstrated by the friendly meetings and talks that took place in the Crimea in July and August. As is known, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met there with G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; N. Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania; T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; and Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

Having examined the results of these meetings, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo fully approved the work done by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and believes that the talks were of great significance for further developing the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the CPSU and the Soviet state with the communist parties and peoples of the socialist community.

The fraternal peoples, united by common aims and interests, are confidently moving forward, achieving new victories on the path of building socialism and communism. Their fruitful cooperation embraces all spheres, including space. Further evidence of this is provided by the harmonious work in space by a new international crew of cosmonauts, consisting this time of representatives of the USSR and the GDR.

The successful implementation of the creative plans outlined by the congresses of the communist and workers parties is accompanied by the broadening of ties among the community states in all spheres--politics, economics, ideology. Agreements on questions of further deepening cooperation, which give a fresh boost to the coordination of actions for the immediate future and the longer term, were reached at Crimea meetings. The fraternal countries direct their efforts toward insuring that the upcoming 5-year plans are planned and carried out under the sign of increasingly profound collaboration and production specialization.

The international role of the socialist countries is now greater than ever. Coordinating their actions, they are having an increasingly decisive influence on the international situation and on the course of the common struggle of modern revolutionary forces against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism.

An in-depth analysis made of the contemporary international situation at the meetings and the conclusion drawn on the need for further active efforts by the socialist countries and their cooperation in the interests of consolidating and deepening detente were of special significance. To curb the arms race and carry out real disarmament is the chief task of the struggle for peace in our day. Recent events show that imperialist circles and NATO leaders, hiding behind various propaganda covers, are pursuing a policy which runs counter to the aspirations of the peoples demanding lasting peace.

The West's bourgeois propaganda and imperialists in the United States and certain other countries are interfering in the internal affairs of the socialist states and fueling hypocritical campaigns over imaginary "violations of human rights" in the socialist world. All this is a flagrant flouting of the generally accepted norms of international law and contradicts the spirit and letter of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki.

The actions of the present Peking leaders represent a serious danger to the cause of peace and socialism. Pursuing a great-power, hegemonist policy, the Chinese leaders are openly gambling on stoking international tension. They are using any means to undermine the positions of the socialist community and to split and weaken modern revolutionary, liberation forces. Doing their best to advertise their hostility toward the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism, China's rulers are campaigning for an unrestrained arms race and seeking to gain access to NATO arsenals.

Graphic evidence of this aggressive, expansionist policy is provided by China's flagrant chauvinist pressure on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], by the Peking leadership's inflammatory role in Cambodia's provocations against the SRV and by Peking's claims on the territories of neighboring states. The Soivet people have always been and will be on the side of the heroic Vietnamese people, who are firmly upholding the inviolability of their territory, their independence and their right to build a new life without hindrance or pressure from outside.

The Crimea meetings have once again shown convincingly that even in the present complicated international situation our country, guided by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, intends, together with its friends and allies, to strive persistently to deepen the process of detente, to expand peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation among states and, above all, to end the arms race and go over to disarmament. Under modern conditions there is a pressing need to counter most decisively any steps which could undermine the detente process and reverse development, back to the times of the cold war.

The Crimea meetings and talks signify an important step in further strengthening the socialist community and deepening comprehensive cooperation among the fraternal parties, countries and peoples. These friendly meetings have been perceived throughout the world as fresh confirmation of the might of the forces of socialism and of its growing authority and influence.

IZVESTIYA on Summits' Significance

LD041215Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Fraternal Community Is Strengthening"]

[Text] Relations between the fraternal countries of the socialist community are strengthening and developing. Their policies, economies and social lives contain an increasingly large number of common elements. The process of the gradual rapprochement of the socialist countries is manifested quite clearly now as a natural law. This profoundly substantiated conclusion drawn at the 25th CPSU Congress was confirmed most obviously by the meetings and talks held in July and August between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the fraternal parties and states: G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania; T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; and Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural.

The Crimea meetings have become a fine tradition. They allow a wide-ranging exchange of opinions at summit level on the course of the building of socialism and communism in the fraternal countries and outline measures for the further consolidation of the socialist community and the intensification of cooperation among the equal sovereign states that comprise it. Having examined the results of the meetings and talks in the Crimea, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo fully approved the work done by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and considers that it "is of important significance for the further development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the Soviet state and the communist parties and peoples of the countries of the socialist community."

Naturally, the Crimea meetings attach important significance to the international situation. The positions of world socialism are strengthening with every passing year and its might and authority are growing. The socialist countries are increasingly influencing the course of world events. And this is a very great boon for mankind, since the supreme aim of socialism is to insure people peace, freedom and equality. Comprehensively analyzing the present-day world situation, those taking part in the Crimea meetings concluded that further energetic efforts on the part of the socialist states are needed, as is their collaboration in the interests of consolidating and intensifying detente as the leading trend of international life. This course has many enemies.

Imperialist circles, together with the NATO strategists, are seeking to complicate the international situation and return the world to the time of the cold war, when they succeeded in pursuing a "position of strength" policy and keeping whole continents, countries and peoples in servitude. They are fueling the arms race, allocating billions of dollars for the creation of even more destructive and inhumanly barbaric types of weapons. In order to somehow justify this course, which is fraught with the danger of serious consequences for the cause of peace, in the eyes of the public, imperialist propaganda is inflating the myth of the "military threat" allegedly stemming from the socialist states. But this lie is aimed at people unversed in international politics.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have frequently acted as the initiators of very important proposals which aim at making the process of detente irreversible and toward curbing the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, and then to disarmament. [paragraph continues]

During the Crimea meetings those taking part confirmed their adherence to the ideals of peace and peaceful coexistence and their intention to intensify detente and expand mutually advantageous cooperation between states irrespective of their social systems. There is no doubt that the coordination of the foreign policy efforts of the socialist community countries will increase the effectiveness of the socialist countries' action in the international arena and make their contribution to the cause of peace even more substantial.

The Chinese leadership, which is fighting for an unrestrained arms race, acts as the ally of the imperialist circles in fueling international tension. Here it not only does not conceal but shamelessly publicizes its bellicose anti-Sovietism and uses any means to weaken and if possible split the socialist community and achieve the implementation of its great-power expansionist aims. A graphic example of this is the gross pressure that China is bringing to bear on the heroic Vietnamese people, who are building socialism in their motherland under the difficult conditions of postwar devastation. Loyal to their perfidious tactic of setting some peoples against others, the Peking leaders are inciting Cambodia to provocative actions against Socialist Vietnam. Our state, party and all Soviet people are displaying their indestructible solidarity with fraternal Vietnam, rejecting China's hegemonist claims.

The fraternal community is marching confidently along the path of building socialism and communism. Impressive creative programs are being implemented. Numerous integration measures are being successfully implemented in the economic sphere, allowing the successful and rapid resolution of the most important national economic tasks. The comprehensive program of socialist economic integration has become the primary way of pooling our joint efforts. We are cooperating fruitfully in the spheres of foreign policy, culture, ideology and defense. The meetings in the Crimea confirmed that the fraternal socialist countries intend to continue to develop cooperation on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and to coordinate their actions in the interests of the cause of peace and social progress. The accords reached in the Crimea lend new impetus to the coordination of actions for the immediate and more remote future and help to plan the forthcoming 5-year plans with a view to the more profound coordination and specialization of our national economies in the interests of the effective development of each socialist country's economy and of the entire community as a whole.

In assessing the significance of the Crimea meetings the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the party forums of the fraternal parties note that these meetings mark an important step along the path of the further cohesion of the countries and peoples of the socialist community, and expand the potential and degree of our multilevel mutually advantageous cooperation which is so graphically manifested in the joint space flights by international crews.

GENERAL

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD051515Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Weekly "International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Druzhinin, political observer of All-Union Radio and Central Television; Vikentiy Matveyev, political observer of the newspaper IZVESTIYA; and Mikhail Mikhaylov, IZVESTIYA observer]

[Text] [Druzhinin] Good day, comrades: Among the events of the past week, it is not difficult to single out the main one, which continues to be at the focus of international attention. Political figures and foreign newspapers of the most diverse leanings are continuing to discuss with great interest the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's friendly meetings in the Crimea with the party and state leaders of the socialist community. These meetings are fresh testimony to the further development of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation of the CPSU and Soviet state with the communist parties and peoples of the socialist countries. Their results are graphic evidence of the growing international weight, influence and prestige of the socialist countries. That is why the appraisal of the present world situation made by the participants in the Crimea meetings and set out in the document of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo is being studied so attentively abroad.

During the in-depth analysis of the international situation conducted in the Crimea, a conclusion was reached on the need for further active efforts by the socialist states in their interaction in the interests of consolidating and broadening detente as the leading tendency of international life. It was stressed that now, more than ever, there is a need to adhere strictly to the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, to respect the right to freedom and independence of all peoples and to increase efforts toward peaceful cooperation, the possibilities of which are precisely defined in the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki, in UN resolutions and other international documents.

PRC Machinations

However, there is a country that has hitherto called itself socialist whose leadership not only does not back these efforts but openly acts against detente, disarmament and cooperation. In its policy it sides with the most shameless enemies of peace. It is China, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision discusses the danger of its actions.

[Matveyev] Well, what are these actions? First, one should point out the hotbed of conflict in Indochina, which the Chinese military is stirring up on the Sino-Vietnamese and Kampuchean-Vietnamese borders. A great power has no right to put pressure on a small country; a powerful country should not bully and oppress a weak country, Hua Kuo-feng said in Tehran a few days ago. But at the same time, Vietnam, small by comparison with China, is the object of just such pressure from its neighbor to the north, pressure that is assuming increasingly crude and provocative dimensions that are increasingly dangerous for peace and calm in this region, where not long ago the U.S. interventionists committed their outrages. Kampuchea, acting at Peking's instigation, has initiated armed attacks on Vietnamese territory. It is not only a question of Chinese instigation, but also of direct backing by the Chinese military of such actions by Kampuchea. The Kampuchean rulers, who have on their consciences hundreds of thousands of victims of their bloody internal terror, make preposterous ultimatum-like threats against Vietnam, such as that broadcast by Radio Phnom Penh a few days ago, and monitored in Bangkok.

If Vietnam continued its aggression, while Kampuchean troops continued to make raids on Vietnamese territory, then it would be destroyed very soon, the radio said. That is the language, borrowed from out-and-out ruffians, that Radio Phnom Penh uses--this clearly has a Chinese accent.

Evidently the Peking rulers would like to spread beyond their own borders the customs of the notorious Cultural Revolution inside China, which cost the lives of hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of people and maimed the destiny of others. In this sense, the lesson of the tragic events in Kampuchea is very, very instructive. The figure, quoted by much of the foreign press, of 2.5 million dead in Kampuchea as a result of the Maoist-type terror unleashed there, is evidently no exaggeration.

[Druzhinin] It is evidently no accident, Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, that the Kampuchean authorities are so assiduous in protecting their actions inside the country from outside eyes. It is reported that even the few embassies still in Phnom Penh at the moment are strictly isolated. The center of the city is becoming overgrown with weeds. Nine-tenths of the population of the city has been driven out, and Phnom Penh has become a large village.

[Matveyev] Of course, the Peking-provoked conflict on the Sino-Vietnamese border is particularly serious. Its components are as similar as two peas in a pod to those of the Nazi provocateurs when they were preparing for their armed adventures and aggressions in Europe in the thirties. First, there are territorial claims against neighboring states. Second, they use national minorities in another country to declare tutelage over them and so utilize them as an instrument of their expansionist designs. Thus, we have hegemonism in practice, attempts at diktat toward other countries and peoples. It is precisely because the Socialist Republic of Vietnam refuses to follow Peking's chauvinist policy that slander has been showered upon it and then crude force directed against it.

In the light of the events on the Sino-Vietnamese border one can see the fraudulent nature of the second point of the Sino-Japanese treaty, signed in August, which declares the necessity of opposing hegemonism. The Chinese side spent 6 years persuading the Japanese to include this point in the treaty. It finally got the desired concessions from Japan, concessions that contradict the fundamental national interests of Japan and that are fraught with serious consequences for the cause of peace and security in the Far East.

Although it has not been long since the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty, its tendency against peace in Asia is already being felt. Thus, the supporters of Japanese militarization have become considerably more lively. The MAINICHI newspaper has reported that Nakasone, chairman of the Executive Council of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, is now officially claiming a revision of Japan's so-called peaceful constitution, while business circles are openly [illegible] the profit from the expansion of military orders. The National Defense Agency has outlined a three-fold increase in the Japanese Armed Forces on Hokkaido Island.

Obsessed by anti-Sovietism, the Peking leaders also approve of the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty, as it is officially called. This treaty ties Japan to the United States. They also urge Tokyo to build up Japanese military potential. It is not without reason that PEOPLE'S DAILY cynically proclaims that one can drink from any spring, be it bandit or imperialist. As the saying goes, you cannot go further than that.

Peking is constructing equally crafty designs toward Europe. Here, of course, the Chinese, who love to sow discord and strife, are not able to attempt something similar to what is now happening on China's borders with Vietnam.

Therefore, Peking is conducting a malicious verbal campaign about the inevitability of armed conflict in Europe. For the authors of such a campaign, the word "inevitability" is a synonym for the word "desireability." They dream of war between other countries in Europe. Of course, reality is quite unlike the Peking leaders' dreams. Despite all the complexity and acuteness of the struggle for detente, such a struggle does yield results. We can see this particularly graphically in the example of Europe, where the provisions of the Helsinki act work, and where practically all governments demonstrate their opposition to Peking's sinister croaking about the inevitability of conflict in Europe.

In the face of such a reality, which frustrates Peking's wily designs and schemes, what the foreign press has christened the "diplomacy of visits", is now being conducted. High-ranking Chinese figures have visited 25 countries in the past 3 months. Hua Kuo-feng's first big foreign tour has just ended. The smiles of the Chinese guests in the countries that they visit cannot hide the real aim of such tours. At home, from their own platforms in Peking, these same figures openly speak of their calculations to form a global anti-Soviet front, with themselves at its head and of drawing as many countries as possible into the orbit of this policy.

[Druzhinin] What, in your opinion, can one say about the results of such frantic activity by the Peking leaders? Are they reaping any benefits; are they acquiring any partners, however wavering, if you consider not individual extremist-minded Western bourgeoisie figures, but governments?

[Matveyev] No matter how much the Peking leaders may work and fuss over this disreputable activity, the result of their feverish efforts is quite negligible. Recruiting accomplices in the creation of an anti-Soviet front is a very difficult business for Peking and, indeed, futile. It is a case, as the saying goes, of setting out in search of wool and coming back shorn. Indeed, Peking's provocative great power policy has had the effect of repelling China's old ally in the Balkans, Albania. The journey that Hua Kuo-feng has just completed was evidently meant to compensate Peking in some measure for that loss. The exalted Chinese guest did not hesitate to use his stay in Yugoslavia to utter clear incitements against some of Yugoslavia's socialist neighbors. Wherever Chinese visitors turn up, their aim is to cause trouble, to use other countries as a tool of their chauvinistic policy.

Of course, this doesn't mean that such efforts by the Peking leaders can be regarded with indifference, as unworthy of attention, not at all. The shamelessly anti-Soviet policy of the Peking leadership is something that those circles in the West that oppose detente are trying to exploit in their own imperialist interests. They would like to speed up armament and promote a collision between China and the socialist countries. Experience shows that, in practice, it is not Peking that is pressing the extremist forces of imperialist reaction into its service, but rather those forces that are using the Chinese leaders' anti-Soviet obsession in their own interests. It's an inevitible role for those in Peking who see themselves as the executors of grand policy, when in reality, they are assuming the despicable role of accomplices of the forces of world reaction.

[Miknaylov] The inescapable conclusion is that the opponents of detente are receiving an extra boost for their activities, which are hostile to the cause of peace, in view of the obvious desire of the fulers of China to obtain access to the NATO military arsenals, and their full support for the arms race. The most reactionary imperialist circles do not hide their hopes that the tension in relations between the USSR and China and the chauvinistic, hegemonistic policy of the Peking leaders in international affairs will help them shatter detente.

NATO Exercises

Accompanied by a hypocritical clamor about the supposed military threat from the socialist states, NATO is organizing an unprecedentedly large display of its muscle. This demonstration, which starts tomorrow, will include several dozen different military maneuvers and exercises that will continue until next year. These maneuvers cover a vast area--from Norway to the Mediterranean. According to official figures, this year there will be 30 military maneuvers including more than 200,000 officers and men of various NATO countries, hundreds of planes and helicopters, tanks, ships of various types and other military equipment. It goes without saying that the plan for all these military demonstrations was dictated by the Pentagon. Just in case anyone has any doubt about who is considered the potential enemy of the West, at a press conference in Oslo the other day, American General Haig, commander of NATO forces in Europe, actually named the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

The American general was echoed by the West German defense minister, Apel, who was speaking about the upcoming war games of the Bundeswehr and other NATO forces on FRG territory, from the Bavarian Alps to the North Sea. One cannot help being surprised that Apel was holding forth in Kassel about the notorious "Soviet military threat" at the same time that FRG Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher were again stressing the importance of and wide possibilities for peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union.

[Matveyev] Mikhail Aleksandrovich, this dualism and duplicity is highly indicative, because it doesn't apply only to the FRG, but to a number of other large NATO countries as well--countries whose governments do, by and large, support the development of detente, while the military men, the military staffs, work in exactly the opposite direction.

[Mikhaylov] What emerges is that the NATO military demonstrations are intended to counter the tendency toward deepening detente that predominates in Europe. That is, they are unnatural, out of keeping with the predominant mood of Europe.

Intrigues of U.S. Hawks

If we cross to the other side of the Atlantic, we see that those who oppose measures that could limit and then stop the arms race are even more vociferous. Another militaristic group has recently been formed in the U.S. Congress, the so-called Coalition for Peace Through Strength. The 148 congressmen who compose its membership have announced as their goal--the achievement of military superiority over the USSR. The same view is held by the boss of the Pentagon, Defense Secretary Brown. Officials of the Pentagon, and also the White House, are saying that even if a new Soviet-American SALT agreement is signed, military rivalry between Washington and Moscow--as these people say in the hope of enlisting the support of the hawks--will continue, and U.S. military spending will steadily increase. The American press reports that work is underway in the United States on new types of destructive weapons. In particular, the new MX missile is being tested and experiments with laser weapons have been set up. As Brown has announced, the United States has a broad program of modernizing its strategic military forces, including the creation of mobile missile-launching installations, a fleet of submarines based on the Trident system and a bomber force.

[Druzhinin] You have already spoken of the fuss that has now been raised in Washington over a SALT II agreement. The agreement does not yet exist: The talks--and they are difficult talks--are still going on. A number of very complex questions remain to be settled. Meanwhile, in the Senate, the militant army of opponents of Soviet-American cooperation is already closing its ranks. Their aim is to make it difficult, if not impossible, to conclude an agreement.

For this purpose, reports have been leaked to the press--obviously intentionally--to the effect that the White House wants to present the strategic arms limitation treaty to Congress as a so-called executive agreement, which, under the U.S. Constitution, requires only a simple majority in each house rather than two-thirds of the Senate. Well, American politics has seen dozens of cases of highly important international documents being sent to Congress as executive agreements. This is a presidential prerogative that has never been questioned. But what a clamor has arisen this time! A group of senators, including Jackson, that rabid opponent of Soviet-American cooperation, has sent the President several downright threatening petitions demanding that a decision on the strategic arms limitation agreement be made only by the Senate. The purpose of this demand is clear--to remove the House from the decisionmaking process, since it has more than a few supporters of the future agreement and, at the same time, to leave the Senators who advocate a curb on strategic arms in the minority.

An equally dangerous clamor has been stirred up in Washington over the talks on an agreement to ban all nuclear tests for a definite period, although--and this should be particularly emphasized--the parties to those talks are optimistic about the prospects for an agreement. The Washington POST, for example, writes that the White House is being subjected to extreme pressure by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and by Energy Secretary and former Pentagon chief Schlesinger, who are campaigning for a revision of the U.S. position andna more limited agreement with the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the Pentagon is pressing strongly for the right to conduct periodic checks--in effect, tests--of its existing nuclear weapons to confirm that they are in working order. It is clear that such demands are merely an attempt to nullify and, to a considerable extent, to render meaningless the treaty on ending all nuclear weapons testing.

[Mikhaylov] It is quite obvious, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, that this policy runs counter to the aspirations of people, including the American people, who thirst for lasting peace and a cessation of the arms race. Incidentally, the voices of the hawks are not the only ones that can be heard in Congress: Sober voices also warn that the genuine national security of the United States cannot be insured by new increases in the arms races but only through agreements to curb it. Recently such appeals have been made by Sparkman, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and by Senators Church and Kennedy, among others.

Everything that has been said here about the intrigues of the forces of reaction and militarism shows the gravity of the warning contained in the statement by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that the large amount of work that has been accomplished at the current talks on halting the arms race must not be erased but must be crowned with weighty results. Both the SALT talks and the Vienna MBFR talks are now approaching a decisive stage. These talks have already come a long way and the most complex issues have been discussed in detail. A successful completion of the SALT talks requires agreement on the remaining issues. Although, of course, it is no light matter but one of gravity; as the English proverb says, an inch can be as far as a mile. Until all questions and details have been fully resolved, there will be no desired agreement. Therefore, it is even more important that at this final stage all kinds of artificial obstacles and difficulties be avoided. This is in the interests of all the participants in these talks. These and other talks on halting the arms race must be brought to a successful conclusion. The real prerequisites and opportunities for this exist.

Camp David Summit

[Druzhinin] Now, comrades, I would like to turn to events in a different part of the world, the Near East--events that cannot fail to evoke serious and well-founded alarm.

In 2 days, U.S. President Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat will sit down at the negotiating table at Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland. The positions of the participants are clear. The Israeli prime minister is setting off across the ocean to confirm Tel Aviv's previous policy--refusal to withdraw Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and refusal to resolve the Palestinian problem by granting independence to the Arab people of Palestine. This position was confirmed quite unambiguously be Begin during the past week in an interview with NEWSWEEK magazine. In his interview, he referred to the occupied Arab territory on the West Bank of the Jordan as ancient Israeli land. He claimed cynically that the creation of Israeli military settlements in the Sinai Peninsula not only--allegedly--is not contrary to a peace settlement, but is indeed part of a peace plan. It is hard to imagine a greater mockery of good sense than calling attempts to perpetuate the occupation of others' lands a striving for peace. Tel Aviv continues to block independence for the Arab people of Palestine and is striving to impose mere local self-government, a sort of pitiable parody of independence, under the aegis of the Israeli authorities and under the menace of Israeli guns.

As-Sadat, whose widely publicized peace initiative--or, in other words, plan for separate bargaining with Israel--has repeatedly suffered a castatrophe, is going to Camp David still full of illusions and hopes that Washington will be able to stand up for him. But the essence of the U.S. position is rather to put fresh pressure on Egypt, force it to make fresh concessions to Israel and make the Egyptian president take a further step toward a so-called settlement on the Israeli pattern. This is not concealed by the American press, and it is now being talked about with indignation in many countries of the Near East, which regard the Egyptian leader's position as a fresh betrayal of Arab interests.

Now Washington is scheming to reinforce this pressure on the Arabs by military force. In the past few days a great deal has been said about some American plan which has been prepared by presidential adviser Brzezinski, that the United States intends to submit at Camp David. The essence of this plan is now clear. Washington is ready to send troops to the West Bank of the Jordan and to establish an air force base in the Sinai. The United States and Israel have hastened to state that this plan does not exclude an Israeli military presence in these areas as well. Thus, it is a question of establishing a dual American-Israeli occupation of Arab territories and open U.S. military interference in Near East affairs.

Can the meeting at Camp David promote the restoration of peace in the Near East? It is clear that these talks will become another step away from a genuine Near East settlement and will deal a further blow to hopes of restoring lasting and just peace in this long-suffering region.

[Mikhaylov] Meanwhile, the path to a genuine settlement in the Near East does exist. That path is a resumption of the work of the Geneva peace conference on the Near East, with the participation of all interested parties and with consideration for the interests of all the people of this area, including, of course, the Arab people of Palestine. The Soviet Union consistently insists on the convening of such a conference, as do many other countries that are sincerely concerned about the situation in the Near East. As you know, by signing a Joint Soviet-American statement on the Near East last October, the United States also verbally recognized this path.

But, in practice, it is continuing its policy of encouraging separate deals between Israel and Egypt--a policy that serves only the extremists of Tel Aviv. It is now being said in Washington that the United States is no longer a mediator in Near Eastern affairs but is assuming the role of direct participation in them. Well then, more responsibility rests on Washington for the continuation and deepening of the dangerous tension in the Near East. Separate talks can lead to no other results.

Kennedy, King Investigation

[Druzhinin] To conclude our talk, I would like to dwell on events that have caused a great deal of commotion in the United States and considerable interest abroad. As you know, shots were again heard in Dallas recently, and this revived for millions of people the tragic day of 22 November 1963, the day that President Kennedy was assassinated The purpose of the experiment, which was conducted for the special House Assassinations Committee, was to reconstruct the crime and to attempt to establish whether Kennedy was the victim of a single assassin, as official accounts claim, or whether he fell at the hands of conspirators. The amount of evidence indicating that both Kennedy and Martin Luther King, the black leader and civil rights campaigner, were victims of conspiracies is snowballing.

I have here an interview given to the French newspaper LE MATIN by Mark Lane, the famous American lawyer. I met him in the United States 15 years ago, soon after the death of President Kennedy. All these years, displaying a great deal of civil courage, he has been proving that there were conspiracies against the President and then against Martin Luther King. He now directly adduces facts, names and very strong arguments from the legal point of view, convincing one that the conspirators had the backing of powerful forces and that their hands were directed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Over the past few years, Lane has published two books supporting his version of the events. Perhaps one of the best indications of the well-grounded nature of his suspicions was the fact that the CIA has been making intense efforts to hamper their distribution. In the interview given to LE MATIN, Lane even cites a secret CIA telegram to its overseas bureaus containing a directive on how to discredit these books and their author. He recounts that the CIA and the FBI even set up a special team to eliminate Martin Luther King. Well, it is difficult to say what conclusions will be reached by the congressional commission now conducting this experiment in Dallas and whether American politicians will be bold enough to finally tell the whole truth about the political assassinations in the United States and openly name those who directed these assassins. The investigation of the political assassinations of the century, as the tragedy in Dallas and the killing of Martin Luther King are called in the West, is continuing. There is no doubt that we shall be witnessing fresh sensations and fresh revelations. We have heaped evidence on them, Mark Lane said, referring to the official investigators. One cannot allow this conspiracy of silence to continue.

With that, Comrades, permit me to end our talk today. Thank you for listening to our broadcast. Until our next meeting!

CRAWFORD, SOVIETS GO ON TRIAL FOR CURRENCY VIOLATIONS

LD051006Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0911 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 5 September, TASS--The examination of the group criminal case involving the Kiselev couple and Solovyeva--all Moscow residents--and U.S. citizen Crawford, on charges of violating the currency laws, began today in Moscow City Court in open session.

Vladimir Kiselev, 40, who worked as a filing clerk in a Moscow factory, is charged under Part 2 of Article 88 of the RSFSR Criminal Code involving currency speculation; Part 2 of Article 154 regarding large-scale speculation in the form of a business, and also Article 17 and Part 2 of Article 154 involving complicity in speculation. Previously tried for breaking Soviet laws, during 1977 and 1978 Kiselev bought currency from foreigners and Soviet citizens and then resold it to various persons, making a profit that considerably exceeded his official income. In 2 years, as the investigation discovered, he made some 30 criminal deals.

Kiselev's wife Lyudmila, 26, is charged under Article 17 and Part 2 of Article 88 of the RSFSR Criminal Code involving complicity in currency speculation. Aware of the criminal nature of her husband's relations with foreign and Soviet citizens, she assisted them in completing illegal dealings on a large scale.

Alla Solovyeva, 24, a checkout assistant in a store belonging to a Bereska firm, abused her position for selfish aims, systematically failing to register part of the foreign currency received. She used this currency to her own benefit and, in violation of the currency regulations, sold it to Kiselev or exchanged it for reward. She is charged under Part 1 of Article 88, Part 2 of Article 154, and Part 1 of Article 170 (abuse of one's position).

Francis Crawford, 38, a U.S. citizen, and deputy chief representative of the International Harvester Company in Moscow, is charged with entering into criminal dealings with Moscow resident Kiselev, systematically selling large amounts of foreign currency to him for profit in violation of Soviet laws. Crawford is charged under Part 1 of Article 88 of the RSFSR Criminal Code involving violation of currency regulations.

The court session, at which the group criminal case is being examined, was opened today by Lev Mironov, deputy chairman of the Moscow City Court. He is the presiding judge at the trial. People's Assessors Valentina Kalinina and Vladimir Zavyalov are participating in the hearings.

The state charge is being presented by prosecutor Mikhail Ilyukhin, a senior justice counselor. The court secretary is Natalya Korshunova.

Crawford's interests are being defended by lawyer Leonid Popov, and the interests of the others in the dock by lawyers Naum Gutkin, Irina Gilyarevskaya and Lyubov Zhinova.

Representatives of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and International Harvester, as well as a group of foreign journalists and representatives of the public, are present in the court room.

AMBERICAN NEWS MEDIA DISTORTS PUBLIC'S VIEW OF USSR

LD030240Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" program by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] When the ex-world boxing champion, Muhammad Ali, visited the Soviet Union a few months ago, I was on the plane with him on the flight from New York. While we were still at the airport in New York, it seemed to me the famous boxer was tense and nervous, and I had the same impression when I talked to him on the plane. I understood why only after Muhammad Ali returned to New York. Speaking to newsmen there, he said he had expected to see a dismal country of unfortunate robots and secret service agents listening in to his hotel room. Instead he had seen happy, friendly people, in fact the most peaceful people he had ever met, and he said he had never seen such peaceful people as those in the Soviet Union. He was no longer worried that the Russians might attack America with their thermonculear weapons.

What struck me in this statement was not his final impression of the Soviet Union, any objective person who visits this country returns to America with the same impression. What struck me was this: Muhammad Ali is not an uninformed American. He's traveled widely; he's interested in politics, he says; he reads the American press and watches television. And yet he was totally ignorant of life in the Soviet Union and of Soviet politics. He was one of the millions of Americans who have been taken in by the misinformation that American news media spread. If every American who reads the anti-Soviet nonsense in his newspapers and magazines and hears it on television could visit the Soviet Union as Ali did, I'm sure ideas of this country would change.

American news media not only claim to supply the public with objective information, they claim to reflect public opinion. As far as I can see, the second claim is no sounder than the first. According to a recent Harris poll, there is no reason for thinking that Americans are less in favor of a reduction in world tension than they were before, or have less wish to see the conclusion of a strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the Harris service says the majority of Americans seriously believe there is a real chance of the two leading world powers reaching agreement. To support this statement, Harris gives the following facts. Seventy-one percent of the Americans polled want the United States and Soviet Union to try to find a sphere in which they can reach agreement and develop cooperation. Seventy-five percent favor a speedy SALT agreement, and 70 percent support more trade with the Soviet Union.

If the Harris service is in such good standing that Democrat and Republican Party leaders and candidates of these parties for top posts in the nation take its poll seriously, we can do the same. And we must conclude from this latest poll that most Americans continue to want less world tension and more cooperation with the USSR. In this respect, the news media hardly reflect public opinion. They do all they can to discredit the Soviet Union in the eyes of Americans. I found this all too true on my recent visit to the United States. Apparently, the concern of the media is not what the public thinks but what influential groups would like the public to think.

It would be dangerous to underrate this fact. The case of Muhammad Ali shows that when Americans visit the Soviet Union, they discover that all they learned about the Soviet Union from their media is false. Two centuries ago, Thomas Jefferson said that people who didn't read American newspapers were much better informed than those who did. I'm afraid little has changed since then.

KORNILOV SCORES TOON'S REMARKS ON SOVIET MBFR POSITION

LD041640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: UPI has announced that Malcolm Toon, U.S. ambassador in Moscow, who is now in the United States, spoke at a U.S. veterans meeting in Richmond and stated that he was "dissatisfied" with the USSR's position at the Vienna negotiations on mutual armed forces and arms reductions in central Europe. In his words, "the Soviet side does not wish to proceed from the principles of equality." He added: "The Russians are trying to apply in Vienna the same distorted principles they apply in dissident trials."

The Vienna talks have already been going on for nearly 5 years, and certain circles in the West have attempted many times, although in vain, to distort the USSR's position in these talks. The latest such attempt, this time made by the U.S. ambassador in Moscow, could probably be disregarded, were it not for one circumstance: Mr Toon made his statements after the USSR and other socialist states participating in the Vienna talks put forward new constructive proposals, which take into account the essential features of the West's position, and also contain conditions guaranteeing the effective reduction of forces.

There is no need to outline the content of these important initiatives in detail: Their essence is that they expressed a readiness to establish equal collective levels in the number of NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces through reduction. Provisions are envisaged that, in the future, would allow none of the participants in the agreement to set up, [vosstanovit], let alone increase, the number of forces which it had before the reduction. A characteristic feature of the socialist countries' proposals is that they exclude the possibility of anyone aspiring to an unequal reduction.

The political background, against which Malcolm Toon and company are trying (for the umpteenth time) to assert that the USSR is hindering progress in the Vienna talks, is significant. This background is composed of such components as the Washington session of the NATO Council, at which an unprecedented 15-year program to increase the arms race was adopted under U.S. pressure; the positions of the U.S. Congress, which voted for the largest military budget in U.S. history; the increased activities of the Pentagon and NATO in Western Europe, where, at the end of the summer and beginning of autumn, over 30 NATO military "training exercises" and maneuvers will be carried out over vast areas--from the North Sea to Turkey.

There is no need to show that all this demonstrates the lack of interest of certain circles, linked with the Pentagon and NATO and not interested in detente, in progress at the talks being held on curbing the arms race, including the Vienna talks.

Thus, Mr Toon's discourse is just another clear illustration of the positions of those circles in the West, primarily in the U.S., which--acting against the spirit of detente--are still gambling not on achieving progress at the Vienna talks, but on the contrary on their delay and complication.

Regarding Mr Malcolm Toon's references to the trial procedures in the USSR for persons who have violated our laws, these references are, to say the least, out of place, particularly if one remembers that Mr Toon's duties as U.S. ambassador in the USSR, as it seemed to us up until now, include not so much making speeches brimming over with malice, as promoting friendly relations between our countries.

COALITION'S OFFENSIVE 'ATTEMPT TO REVIVE BRINKMANSHIP'

LD012326Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Vladimir Teplov commentary]

[Excerpts] Reversing the trend of recent years, the hawks now have control. That was how TIME magazine summed up the situation in the United States at the end of July in an article on American-Soviet trade. Subsequent events have furnished fresh confirmation of this sweeping offensive by the conservatives in the United States domestic, military and foreign policies.

In August, some of the American media reported the formation of a body that calls itself the Coalition for Peace Through Strength. This body now includes 147 members of Congress from the two traditional political parties and a number of other personalities. Among these personalities one cannot help noting how frequently the word former is used to describe them: five former ambassadors, three former cabinet secretaries, two former chairmen of Joint Chiefs of Staff and a host of other former high ranking officials.

It seems quite obvious that the leading role in this coalition belongs to politicians and military men connected with the war industry. Although, of course, the membership may also include well-intentioned people who have been misled into believing the stories about the Soviet threat. What is the platform that has united these present day American legislators and former military, diplomatic and other administration officials?

This platform has been outlined by John (Fisher), one of the coalition's leaders and activists. In a nutshell, his program calls for scrapping everything that has been achieved in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union in recent years. It calls for renouncing the principle of peaceful coexistence and equal security, a principle adopted as the foundation of Soviet-American relations at the summit in 1972 and reaffirmed at the summit the following year. The program also calls for seeking military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union, further escalation of the arms drive in the United States and strengthening the American intelligence services and stepping up their activities both at home and abroad. In short, the coalition is out to make the United States the strongest and most invulnerable military power, which would establish a Pax Americana in the world.

Leaving aside the question of how attainable such a goal is today, let us consider the possible consequences of striving to achieve such a goal, let alone the consequences of harboring the illusion that it has been achieved. In other words, what can be the results of attempts to carry the coalition's program?

If we turn to the history of international relations, if only in the 20th century, we find that there are cases on record of this or that state making a bid to become the strongest power in the world. The illusion of military superiority--we are the strongest--led to adventurism in foreign policy. The United States itself, from the end of the Second World War and almost to the end of the sixties, likewise harbored the illusion of being tremendously superior to the rest of the world. And it was in those years that McCarthyism flourished in the country, followed by the omnipotence of the intelligence establishment. While the feeling of military superiority, and hence of complete permissiveness in foreign policy, led to the Vietnam adventure.

The utterances of some of the coalition's leaders suggest that they have adopted the chief instrument used by reactionaries when striving for power: shameless misinformation of the people. This is invariably the instrument resorted to by all who seek to force on the public at large total conformism and identical views on the political situation inside the country and its foreign policy.

At the same time one cannot but note the efforts of American politicians not to remain alone in this belligerent posture and to prod their European allies into following the same dangerous road, leading to heightened confrontation. And here, I think, the United States can well exploit the special relationship that, according to the proud statements of the British leaders, exists between America and Britain. In fact, the results of this special relationship, or rather of Britain's obedience in following in the wake of American policies, are already very much in evidence. How else can one regard, say, the alacrity with which the British Government boosted its military budget by 3 percent and enlarged its army?

In justification of these steps, which so resemble the program of the Coalition for Peace Through Strength, the British officials have made no attempt to conceal that they are in the spirit of President Carter's initiative in the framework of the long-term program for enhancing the effectiveness of NATO.

The coalition's program formulates as one of its goals the achievements of United States' military superiority over the Soviet Union, but how is this goal to be reconciled with the principles of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks or with the principles on which various other bilateral and multilateral arms reduction talks are being conducted? In short, it may confidently be said that the platform of the Coalition for Peace Through Strength, aimed at the militarization of the United States and its European partners, signifies yet another attempt by rightwing circles to take the world back to the days of the cold war and to revive the policy of brinkmanship.

YOST, FULBRIGHT CRITICIZE U.S. STANCE ON SALT

LD011503Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 27 August, TASS--Many U.S. politicians and public figures advocate the speediest conclusion of an agreement between the United States and the USSR on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

When President G. Ford and Soviet head of state [as published] L.I. Brezhnev met in Vladivostok in November 1974 and settled the main problems standing in the way of a SALT agreement, C. Yost, former U.S. UN representative, writes in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, it seemed that there no longer existed any serious reasons to prevent its conclusion in the next few months. Almost 4 years have elapsed since then, however, and the process of concluding the agreement has still not been completed. Internal political problems in the United States, which cause U.S. policy to be less flexible than Soviet policy, are the only reason for this.

Yost repudiates the allegations of U.S. "hawks" about the "Soviet military threat" and "the USSR's desire for military superiority over the United States," which supposedly threatens U.S. national security. These allegations, he writes, do a disservice to U.S. national security. What should really be feared is the fact that the U.S. administration might be unable to curb the "hawks" and conclude a SALT agreement in the next few months. Then the whole process of limiting the arms race could be jeopardized.

"Strategic arms control is the cornerstone of the policy of detente," W. Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declares in the pages of the journal of a U.S. business institute. We must not make the vitally important SALT talks dependent on unrelated issues but should strive for their speediest completion, he writes. This will create a favorable atmosphere for achieving mutual understanding between our countries in other spheres.

Opponents of detente and the Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement, Fulbright points out, are still thinking in the terms of the cold war.

INVESTMENTS ABROAD EXCUSE FOR 'PROTECTING U.S. INTERESTS'

LD011502Y Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 1, TASS--The U.S. Department of Commerce has released figures on American capital investments abroad, testifying to the broadening expansion of American capital in the world. In 1977, the direct private investments of U.S. monopolies in other countries rose by 9.1 per cent to reach 148.8 billion dollars.

Paradoxical as it may seem, American investments in other countries keep growing, in a situation when the antiimperialist liberation struggle has assumed a large scale and when there are great risks involved in capital investments abroad. Last year, for instance, the United States direct capital investments increased by 14.4 billion dollars.

This paradox is to be explained by the fact that the thirst of gain by American monopolies overpowers their fear of losses. The average rate of profit on investments abroad exceeds several fold the rate of profit in the United States. Seeking greater profits, American capital is broadening its expansion and with it broadens the base for pursuing an expansionist foreign policy by the USA.

It is no secret that American capital investments in different regions of the world create a convenient excuse for aggressive actions by Washington under the pretext of "protecting American interests" and for interfering in the internal affairs of many countries.

American capital seeks to take hold of new sources of raw materials and energy. This accounts for some changes in the geographical distribution of U.S. investment abroad, specifically Washington's increased interest in the developing countries. Thus, direct U.S. capital investments in Africa to the south of the Sahara have increased almost 6-fold over the last 15 years.

As in previous years, American capital also seeks to take control over the key branches of industrial production in other countries. This form of expansion by the United States is connected with the sharpening of competitive struggle in the world markets and its desire to by-pass customs barriers.

Not infrequently attempts are made to conceal the aggressive essence of the expansion of American capital abroad by talk about the advantages American investments allegedly bring to other countries. But statistical figures point to the contrary. Thus, according to the Department of Commerce, reinvestment of profits in other countries, made by the USA, showed a drop of 5 per cent in 1977. This means that the plunder of other countries by the United States assumes ever greater proportions, and that it receives annually from abroad enormous funds in the form of profits on the capital invested. In 1977, its profits reached 19.9 billion dollars. These funds withdrawn from the economies of other countries bleed them white and hold back their economic development. All this lays bare the imperialist, exploiting essence of U.S. capital investments abroad.

PLAN FOR U.S. TROOPS IN MIDEAST MAY 'DESTABILIZE' REGION

LD011946Y Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] New York, September 1, TASS--The dangerous plans of imposing U.S. military presence in the Middle East being hatched by the White House run counter to the generally recognized principles of Middle East settlement and the known resolutions of the United Nations. It is noted here that the stationing in that part of the world of U.S. troops, as proposed by Washington as a "guarantee" of an Egyptian-Israeli separate deal, may introduce a new destabilizing element into the explosive situation in the Middle East.

These plans are a source of serious concern both in the United States itself and outside it.

Senator Dole, who ran for vice presidency in the latest presidential elections, said that the implementation of the plans of the present administration will create a senseless and inadmissible threat to the lives of Americans. The ASSOCIATED PRESS agency notes in this connection that some 200 U.S. military experts are already in Sinai manning the so-called early warning stations set up on 1975 under the Egyptian-Israeli agreement on the second stage of disengagement of troops.

In the opinion of observers the sending of troops to the Middle East planned by the USA is only the first step on the road to the main aim--creation in the region of a military-political bloc of the NATO type, including reactionary Middle East regimes, above all, Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The bloc could be assigned the role of imperialism's strike force in the struggle against the national-liberation movement of Arab peoples.

The fact that the USA intends to "test" its plan at the tripartite meeting at Camp David between J. Carter, As-Sadat and Begin is fresh evidence of the anti-Arab essence of the line of the Egyptian president for a separate settlement with Israel.

WASHINGTON 'STUBBORNLY PURSUING' ARMS RACE

LD011938Y Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

["Washington: In Pursuit of Chimeras"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 1, TASS--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes: The latest reports from Washington bear out that it is stubbornly pursuing a line for a further buildup of the arms race, main emphasis being laid on speeding up the implementation of plans for the deployment of new types and systems of weapons. According to reports, which have just appeared in the U.S. press, the Pentagon is now working on a nuclear-powered missile designed to fly at low-altitudes over enormous distances. The latter clearly indicates to the aggressive character of the new weapon, which, according to the Washington POST, is designed to become a considerable step forward compared with cruise missiles, that are to be created for the eighties.

Washington is openly making attempts to destabilize the existing strategic parity and gain a supremacy for the United States by means of new types of weapons projected by the Pentagon.

This trend is manifest also in the recent reports on the Pentagon's laser weapon tests, on work to create so-called "death rays" consisting of nuclear particles, etc.

It would be quite apt to recall that under the pressure of world-wide movement of public protest, Washington has recently declared the "deferment" of the production of the most inhumane type of the means of mass destruction--the neutron weapon.

The Pentagon, cynically defying world public opinion, has initiated a further round in the strategic weapons race by introducing ever new types and systems of such weapons. It is not by mere chance that more than 11 billion dollars are to be appropriated with these aims in the new fiscal year, a considerable part of these funds being earmarked for the creation of strategic weapons.

Any whatever artificial propaganda pretexts may be put forward in Washington in an attempt to justify a new dangerous round of the arms race, and in the hope of gaining unilateral advantages and changing the strategic balance in its favour, the experience of the past warns that this is a dangerous game and it is in vain that hopes are placed on it. This was, as a matter of fact, admitted by the Pentagon head, H. Brown, who recently said that there are less and less chances that a further buildup of strength by one of the sides will ensure considerable advantages for it on condition that the other side takes appropriate measures. The pursuit of supremacy is some kind of a chimera, which can only mislead and involve consequences that are dangerous to peace and security of peoples.

SENATOR KENNEDY MAKES STOPOVER IN MOSCOW

LD041624Y Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 4, TASS--Senator Edward Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Health and Research Subcommittee of the U.S. Congress, has arrived in Moscow today en route to the international conference on first medical aid, which is being sponsored by the World Health Organization and the U.N. Children's Fund.

The conference is scheduled to open on Wednesday in Alma Ata, the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan.

CONGRESSMAN LEGGETT STUDIES FISHERIES IN LATVIA

LD011538Y Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Riga, September 1, TASS--Robert Leggett, the chairman of the Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment Subcommittee of the United States Congress, said here he has no doubt that a bill on cooperation in fisheries between the USSR and the United States he submitted to the Congress will be approved by his colleagues. The congressman familiarised himself with the development of fisheries in Latvia, a republic in Soviet Baltics. Robert Leggett (Democrat, California) stressed that the bill he had submitted to the Congress envisaged a mutual exchange of information and studies of the experience of canning of fish products and development of new fishing areas.

Eight American congressmen spent a few days in Latvia. They studied the economy of the Uzvara ("Victory") fisheries cooperative and visited the fishing port in the estuary of the Daugava River (the Western Dvina).

Before leaving Latvia, Robert Leggett said he believes the differences in ideology and state systems of the two countries must not hamper the development of mutually advantageous economic relations. He said he is firmly convinced that the countries that are trading with each other will never fight one another.

PRC POLICY TOWARD SOUTHEAST ASIA ATTACKED

LD021746Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Today, the fraternal Vietnamese people are marking the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. Here is Valeriy Kosovan, foreign policy commentator of the All-Union Radio.

Recently, the republic has been subjected to crude pressure from the Peking leadership for whom independent, united and Socialist Vietnam represents an obstacle in the path of the Maoists' hegemonistic aspirations in Southeast Asia. This pressure includes the military venture launched by Peking on Vietnam's southwestern border its Phnom Penh puppets, the stopping of economic assistance, the artificial incitement of a campaign around the Hoa people and the open provocation on the Vietnam-Chinese border. This is far from being a complete list of all of Peking's criminal actions with regard to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

The hegemonistic pressure being put on independent and Socialist Vietnam, aimed at diverting it from its planned course of marching to the future, will come to nothing. The SRV enjoys ever growing prestige in the international arena as a whole and in South and Southeast Asia in particular. The heroic Vietnamese people are fully determined to defend their gains. And at this tense period for Vietnam, it has on its side, as ever, the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community and all the honest people on earth. Their support and assistance inspires the Vietnamese people and grants them new strength.

PEKING'S HOSTILITY TOWARD VIETNAM NOTED

OW040549Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Excerpts] In recent weeks, the hypocrisy of Peking's leaders pretending to be the protectors of the rights and interests of the persecuted Hoa people in Vietnam has become more and more apparent, as the press of various nations has pointed out.

We would like to point out that when China began to intensify its anti-Vietnam campaign, Peking made a great fuss over the allegation that the Vietnamese authorities were preventing the Hoa people from returning to China, and even sent two vessels from Canton to pick up what the Peking press called "victimized compatriots."

Not long afterwards, however, it was discovered that the ships were nothing but a smoke-screen to deceive both the Chinese and the world. The Chinese Embassy in Hanoi immediately came up with terms no sovereign state could accept. The Chinese ambassador demanded that the Chinese residents leaving Vietnam be processed according to Peking's terms, instead of current Vietnamese laws and regulations. Vietnam naturally regarded these unprecedented terms as a truculent attempt to interfere in Vietnam's internal affairs.

The Chinese authorities have no concern whatsoever for the so-called Overseas Chinese in Vietnam. Whether sending ships or taking other actions for the sake of getting "victimized Overseas Chinese" home from Vietnam, Peking aims only at inciting anti-Vietnamese sentiments. For instance, Peking has recently asked Vietnam to take back a large number of Overseas Chinese who had been fooled into returning to China from Vietnam. This is the so-called "concern" of Peking for victimized Overseas Chinese. Several tens of thousands of Chinese people have literally become Peking's pawns.

Peking is quite clearly responsible for the fate of the "persecuted" Overseas Chinese it deceived. The tragedy of the tens of thousands of Chinese people who have been deceived and have lost their homes is one of the consequences of the Chungnanhai authorities' anti-Vietnam provocations.

PRC ACTIONS 'SERIOUS DANGER' TO PEACE, SOCIALISM

LD012030Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1742 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

["In the Heat of Militarism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep--TASS observer Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

In evaluating the results of the Crimea meetings, at which, as is known, great attention was given to problems of the international situation, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo stressed the serious danger of the actions of the present Chinese leaders to the cause of peace and socialism.

Indeed, having placed everything on the all-round whipping up of tension, the Peking leaders are utilizing all means in their attempts to undermine the positions of the USSR and other socialist countries and the revolutionary and liberation forces throughout the world. For the sake of implementing its great-power scheme, Peking is trying to gain access to the North Atlantic arsenal and, to this end, it is widely advertising its enmity toward and hatred of the USSR and the socialist community. In response, it is receiving the complete understanding of the aggressive, imperialistic circles, the NATO strategists, who are intent on a return to "the cold war."

The Maoists' political practice on any continent confirms the correctness and timeliness of the evaluation made by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Peking is developing its activity particularly in Asia, where even now it is claiming the role of hegemony in implementing an anti-socialist course and in carrying out what is in effect the same line to which the neocolonialists adhered. Graphic examples of this are the further escalation of Peking's chauvinistic pressure on the SRV, the stepping up of activity in setting Kampuchea's leaders on to new military provocations against peace-loving Vietnam and the PRC's territorial claims on almost all neighboring states. In this climate, the words with which the CPSU Central Committee Politburo reaffirmed the inviolable solidarity of the party, the state and all Soviet people with the heroic Vietnamese people are particularly important.

In Europe, to whose affairs the Chinese leaders are giving increased attention, the Peking visitors are talking profusely about "peace on this mainland" but are trying to bring about quite another prospect of development.

Peking is demonstratively pressing for a build-up of NATO's military might, for the intensification of the U.S. military presence on the European Continent and is encouraging the revanchists, neo-Nazis and all the most reactionary and militaristic forces. In turn, the international arms manufacturers are responding to Peking by their readiness to provide it with all the latest arms, military equipment and technology. The growing similarity between the policies of Peking and the imperialist states with regard to the European socialist countries is being discovered. This is the notorious "differentiated approach," which is aimed at disuniting the states of socialism, at sowing mutual discord among them and at turning certain socialist countries against the Soviet Union.

Having completely given up its support for the national liberation and anti-imperialist movement, particularly in Africa, Peking has replaced it with its tactics of forming anti-Soviet blocs. This is why it is embarking on cooperation with the worst enemies of the African peoples and is supporting the racist regimes in the southern part of the black continent and the neo-colonialist operations which use mercenaries and splinter groups to undermine the unity of the freedom fighters.

Peking's actions show that its anti-Sovietism has long since gone beyond the framework of Chinese-Soviet relations. It is becoming ever more dangerous for all regions of the world since it represents merely a camouflage for the Maoists' expansionist intentions for sake of which they are ready to draw the whole of humanity into a new world war.

However hard the Peking leaders try to mask their true intentions and to weaken the vigilance of the people, they will not succeed. Their perfidious schemes, which are directed against peace, detente and disarmament, will be wrecked.

As was stated by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the results of the Crimean meetings, in the present international situation which has become more complicated, the Soviet Union together with its friends and allies intends to strive consistently for deepening the process of detente, for expanding peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation, for ending the arms race and adopting disarmament.

PUBLICATION OF BOOK ON MAOIST MILITARY THEORY REPORTED

LD041816Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1804 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep--The book "Maoizm: Voyennaya Teoriya i Praktika" ("Maoism: Military Theory and Practice") has been published here.

The book reveals the anti-Marxist essence of the theory and practice of Maoism in the field of military structure and exposes the militarist nature of the ideology of Marxism, showing the role and place of the army in implementing the antipopular domestic and foreign policy of the present Chinese leadership.

SOVIETS COMMENT ON HUA'S TRIP; CITE EAST EUROPE PRESS

Soviet Press Wants No 'Polemics'

LD012319Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] With the completion of the visit by Hua Kuo-feng to several countries, the foreign press is continuing to publish commentaries and other material which expressed different opinions about the results and objectives of the visit.

One notices that for several days certain Yugoslav papers have been conducting a frank attack against the Soviet press in a rude form, attributing to it allegedly biased featuring of the Yugoslav-Chinese talks. A pretext for this was the point raised in Soviet newspapers that the Yugoslav press did not find the possibility of dissociating itself from Hua's anti-Soviet statements. Another thing used was that in our reports about the talks notice was taken that it was not clear from the Yugoslav information whether such important for mankind themes as the easing of tensions, disarmament and European security had been discussed at the talks. All this, in particular, the VJESNIK tries to assess as a return to old ways, lessons and lectures without precedent and so on.

The Soviet press had published material about the course of Hua's visit not for the sake of polemics with the Yugoslav press. It presented the events as it saw them from the Yugoslav sources and depicted in a comradely form its thinking on them. The Yugoslav press is continuing to publish many comments of foreign newspapers about the results of the visit in which the historic significance of the visit by Hua is stressed. In this connection, one cannot but notice the one-sided nature of these publications in Yugoslavia.

There are other statements by foreign newspapers about Hua's visit. The visit by Hua gave more evidence of Peking's true objectives which consist of trying to find new tribunes for anti-Soviet and antisocialist statements, to drive a wedge into the relations between the Balkan countries and to undermine mutual trust and understanding in the Balkans.

Albanian Paper Attacks Visit

LD041950Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

["Albanian Paper on Hua Kuo-feng's Travels"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 4, TASS--The Albanian news agency reports that the paper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an editorial headlined "Chinese Warmongering Policy and Hua Kuo-feng's Visit to Balkans." It says in part: Public statement by Hua Kuo-feng in Bucharest and Belgrade and the accent of the Chinese press on some aspects of China's foreign policy indicate that the trip was undertaken with extremely dangerous goals.

Hua Kuo-feng arrived in the Balkans to use the "friendship" offered him by some people to the detriment of other peoples of the Balkans and Europe.

The "Balkan" meetings by Chinese leaders were held at a time when China has fully unfolded the banner of rapprochement and cooperation with U.S. imperialism, big international bourgeoisie, fascist cliques and the most reactionary groups on the globe, when the Chinese leadership supports NATO and the Common Market, multinational companies and a "united" Europe in the interests of perpetuating capitalist oppression and the U.S. hegemony there. They took place at a time when China supports military fascist juntas in Africa, Asia and Latin America and all those who oppress and exploit the peoples.

Hua Kuo-feng appeared in the Balkans, notes the paper, when the Chinese leadership fired up a bloody conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam in pursuance of its expansionist and hegemonistic goals.

The present Chinese leadership follows a policy clearly formulated and consistently implemented--a typical imperialist super-power policy of firing up war and emerging on positions of world domination.

The first goal of China's general policy and strategy is to include a political alliance with U.S. and other imperialists, which are its allies in the struggle to establish world domination. Thus, China tries in every way to create its own sphere of influence, till now non-existent. This is why it is meeting capitalist countries, and has taken the road of unity with the U.S. and other imperialists.

China continues to hatch designs for turning the Balkans into a powder keg or a political, economic and ideological bridgehead in Europe, for creating a political and ideological bridgehead as an element in China's war-mongering strategy.

It is absolutely clear, the article stresses, that the arrival of Hua Kuo-feng in the Balkans was aimed at upsetting the present situation in this zone, at provoking hostility among Balkan peoples and fanning up a third world war.

The peoples of the Balkans and Europe have learnt from their own history that conciliation with the policy of imperialist war-mongering, for whatever purposes, is fraught with catastrophic consequences for liberty and national independence, for general security and peace.

The peoples of the Balkans and of Europe realize that war can be averted. This is why he who today joins China's gamble not only comes out against the lofty interests of his own people, but creates a new threat to other peoples, linking up with those who want war and provoke it.

The article in the ZERI I POPULLIT contains also anti-Soviet sallies, customary for Albanian propaganda.

NEPSZABADSAG Comment on Tour

LD041707Y Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 4, TASS--Newspaper NEPSZABADSAG, the central organ of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, points out that Hua Kuo-feng's trip to the Balkans has been a continuation of the great power hegemonist course of the current Peking leadership.

Hua Kuo-feng's statements in Bucharest and Belgrade, NEPSZABADSAG writes, were more vague and veiled than the usual statements reported by Western news agencies from Peking. However, this circumstance notwithstanding, one could clearly see that Hua Kuo-feng proclaimed these and ideas reflecting the essence of China's aggressive great-power policy. It was clear that China is still opposed to international detente, the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples for independence and social progress and that China's policy is directed against the countries of the socialist community.

During Hua Kuo-feng's trip to the Balkans it became clear once again that China, trying to pose as a friend of the nonalined countries, uses every opportunity to drive in a wedge between the nonalinement movement and the socialist countries which cooperate with the movement.

China, pursuing its aggressive hegemonist designs, exercises a political and economic pressure on Vietnam. It is conducting an unprecedented campaign against Cuba only because the latter is rendering assistance to the legitimate governments of Angola and Ethiopia which belong to the movement of nonalinement and have embarked on the path of progress.

Hua Kuo-feng's Balkan trip is aimed at weakening the cohesion of the socialist countries, obstructing the struggle to strengthen peace in Europe and the process of universal detente, NEPSZABADSAG stresses in conclusion.

RUDE PRAVO Attacks PRC, Hua

LD0115?7Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "RUDE PRAVO on Hua Kuo-feng's Visits"]

[Text] Prague, 27 August--RUDE PRAVO has published an editorial devoted to Hua Kuo-feng's visits to Romania and Yugoslavia. The organ of the CPCZ Central Committee writes that Hua Kuo-feng has made a considerable effort to present Chinese policy in Europe in false light. In his speech at a reception in Bucharest and in other official statements he has endeavored to stress China's love of peace.

Such statements by the Chinese representative, the article states, do not sound too convincing not only because it is known with what fatalism Mao Tse-tung proclaimed the inevitability of a new world war, which he cynically called advantageous for China since he believed the majority of those who would survive a worldwide conflagration would be the Chinese who had seized dominion over the world, but above all because this line is also being consistently continued by the present Chinese leaders.

At the 11th CCP Congress it was precisely Hua Kuo-feng who declared in the main report that "war is inevitable" and that "there can be no lasting peace." This official line was openly confirmed quite recently by the Chinese defense minister, who declared: "War is an absolutely normal phenomenon and is therefore inevitable." It would be possible to cite many other examples from the repertoire of the Chinese leaders, casting aside the mask of envoys of peace. The fact that not once in any of his speeches has Hua Kuo-feng mentioned disarmament merely confirms that China is a sworn enemy of this most important demand of the present day.

In its struggle against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and against the world revolutionary and national liberation movement the Peking leadership considers the United States and other NATO states its tactical allies. Washington welcomes this interest of the Chinese leadership as it plays into the hands of its plans aimed at weakening the socialist community and the entire anti-imperialist front of progressive forces as much as possible.

Hua Kuo-feng has made no less an effort to depict China as the friend and protector of small and poor countries. However, even this role of kind uncle has not been played convincingly.

Unfortunately, Chinese policy is not guided by these good principles; on the contrary, it is precisely with regard to small countries that Peking indulges in great-power behavior. This can be seen most graphically in the case of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, against which the grossest interference and pressure are employed. Citizens of Chinese origin living in Vietnam are also used for this.

And what can be said, RUDE PRAVO continues, of the shameless campaign mounted by China against heroic Cuba? [paragraph continues]

In this case the PRC goes so far as to use slander fabricated against Cuba by U.S. imperialism in its propaganda. The reasons for such hatred and overt malice toward these two socialist countries are obvious. Both Vietnam and Cuba have resolutely refused to become Peking's obedient tools. They firmly adhere to internationalist positions. The Maoists cannot forgive this and have built their global policy on the desire to weaken the unity of the socialist community.

This is precisely why the Maoist assertions that relations among all countries must be based on the principles of mutual respect, nonaggression, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs can only be regarded as hypocrisy. It is generally known that China in particular makes absurd territorial claims on almost all its neighbors and to this end has provoked a whole series of armed conflicts with them.

Despite all his reincarnations, the organ of the CPCZ Central Committee emphasizes, the Chinese leader has remained consistent in one thing--anti-Sovietism.

It cannot be said that he has endeavored to somehow cover up his anti-Soviet attacks, for in Peking jargon "hegemonism" and all the sins connected with it are ascribed exclusively to the Soviet Union. Such tactless attacks are incompatible with behavior in someone else's home, but they merely add to the Maoists' proverbial arrogance and shameless anti-Sovietism. It is well known that to this end they enter into an alliance with anyone they like. They seek allies among reactionary politicians and even revanchists and neofascists, as well as among the most influential NATO forces, where it is by no means accidental that China is considered an ally. The Peking leaders do not even stop at close cooperation with fascist regimes--with Pinochet in Chile, for example. To enlist a wide circle of allies into their anti-Soviet alliance they consider all means good. Peking would also like to exert an anti-Soviet influence on European countries. This naturally sows distrust toward the plans which Chinese delegations bring to the European Continent.

Hua Kuo-feng's statements emphasizing support for the nonalined movement, its aims and defense of its unity are overtly insincere, the article goes on. These statements arouse bitter feelings in many nonalined countries, for it was none other than China that inspired, organized and undertook a number of actions that had tragic consequences for many nonalined countries.

The PRC acts in a united front with neocolonialists and racists against Angola, the Ethiopian revolution and all progressive trends. A graphic example in this respect is Cambodia, which China has recently supplied with the most modern weapons and then set against another member of the nonalined movement--Vietnam. We encounter similar steps of Peking policy and tactics in a whole series of Asian, African and Latin American countries, in which the PRC supports such allies of imperialism as the Zaire leader Mobutu. The objective of this Chinese activity is clear: to weaken the influence of truly progressive forces in the nonalined movement so that the PRC might more easily pursue its own hegemonist policy in this movement.

We cannot ignore, RUDE PRAVO continues, the experience of Albania, which in the past built its existence and development on cooperation with China. But when Peking realized that it was not succeeding in turning Tirana into an effective platform for its policy in the Balkans and throughout Europe, the Chinese leaders stopped all aid to that country--which was a cynical mockery of all the previous declarations of eternal friendship and eternal and disinterested aid and support for a small Balkan people. The bitter experience accumulated by many other countries calls into doubt the trustworthiness of the Chinese leaders' statements. It only remains to be wished that they approach such statements with a necessary share of state wisdom.

Without a doubt, despite various personnel changes in the Chinese leadership, PRC policy remains unchanged above all in attaining its great-power aims--to turn China into a very strong superpower and "take possession of the whole world" in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's directive. Despite the unreality of this aim, there are no signs attesting that this chief strategic line, which represents a serious danger to peace, might undergo any change or that the present Chinese leadership has abandoned its far-reaching plans. On the contrary, the growing intensity of the militarization of Chinese society merely confirms that this orientation is being maintained. To disregard this danger stemming from the increasingly wide-ranging, although disguised, expansionist policy of the Chinese leadership would be a sign of great thoughtlessness, which no country which sincerely strives for peaceful cooperation among the peoples can afford, the newspaper concludes.

WESTERN PRESS CLAIMS OF 'SOVIET THREAT' AGAINST SFRY HIT

LD011726Y Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 1, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The conservative British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH has long been specializing in spreading slanderous inventions about a mythical "Soviet threat." This time, the inventors of anti-Soviet sensations have discovered such a "threat" near...the borders of Yugoslavia. The scribbling on this subject published in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH contains all sorts of fantastic fabrications about some "perfidious designs" by the Russians to launch a tank attack against Belgrade and a plan to "occupy Nis," etc.

All these inventions are of such an absurd character that they would perhaps be not worth mentioning, had it not been for one thing.

It is that not only THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, but also some other Western newspapers have been recently spreading one after another most absurd inventions about some "Soviet threat" to Yugoslavia. These inventions have been made public at a time when a high-ranking Chinese delegation has visited Yugoslavia. Is it a mere coincidence? Or certain imperialist circles in the West hostile to socialism and the cause of detente would thus like to play into the hand of Peking, which as the Western press itself admits, is hatching plans for a destabilization of the situation in the Balkan Peninsula, is trying to carry out subversive work against the USSR, discredit the Soviet Union's peaceable and principled policy?

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union, loyal to the policy of peace does not threaten anyone, and is not going to attack anyone. It is also well known that in its relations with Yugoslavia as well as in relations with other countries, the USSR proceeds from unshakable principles of Soviet foreign policy--those of full equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's affairs. The Yugoslav press has more than once rejected malicious insinuations of the type that were published in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. There are people who would like to distort facts for their selfish aims, and to calumniate the USSR. But life has once again fully exposed the slanderers.

LENINGRAD METROPOLITAN DIES DURING AUDIENCE WITH POPE

LD051028Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rome, 5 September--Nikodim, metropolitan of Leningrad and head of the Russian Orthodox Church delegation which took part here in the inauguration ceremony of Pope John Paul I, died this morning during an audience with the pope. The Vatican has officially confirmed Nikodim's death.

ATTEMPTED EVASIONS OF BERLIN ACCORD RUN COUNTER TO DETENTE

LD050913Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Mai Podklyuchnikov article: "Strictly and Completely"]

[Text] It is 7 years since the agreement on West Berlin between the USSR, the United States, Britain and France was signed. Its key provision is that this city is not a component part of the FRG and is not to be administered by it.

The past few years have confirmed that the four-power agreement, which represents the balance of the interests of all the participating sides, is of paramount international importance. Together with the treaties and agreements concluded between the GDR and the FRG and also between the GDR Government and the West Berlin Senate, it laid the foundation for normalizing the situation in a region that was a constant source of the emergence of waves of tension during cold war years.

West Berlin itself and its inhabitants have gained tremendously by the conclusion of the four-power agreement. The city acquired prospects. The questions of its relationship with the outside world were settled. Economic, cultural and sporting ties with the socialist community countries began to develop successfully. Transit communications across GDR territory acquired a firm basis.

Therefore it is now a matter of making further headway along the trail which has been blazed. During the visit to the FRG by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, last May it was correctly pointed out that strict observance and complete implementation of the four-power agreement are an essential precondition of lasting detente in the center of Europe and of the improvement of relations among the corresponding states, particularly between the USSR and the FRG.

However, immediately after the conclusion of the four-power agreement it became obvious that the forces accustomed to utilizing West Berlin for cold war purposes have no intention of laying down their arms. In the past few years they have repeatedly attempted once again to lay illegitimate claims to that city. These attempts continue even now. For instance, it has been learned that it is proposed to place a West Berlin representative at the head of the Bundestag delegation at the upcoming interparliamentary union conference--just as though that city were part of the FRG. Actions were taken in the same spirit in connection with the recent world swimming championships held in West Berlin. These actions were combined with blatant slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Any attempts to evade the four-power agreement and to avoid facing the fact that West Berlin is not part of the FRG and will continue not to be administered by it run counter to the spirit of detente and can only complicate the international situation.

TASS SCORES COMING U.S., NATO MILITARY EXERCISES

LD041658Y Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 4, TASS--Thousands of U.S. troops and tens of transport and warplanes of the U.S. Air Force from Colorado state in the Rocky Mountains to Connecticut on the Atlantic Coast have been readied for an airlift to Western Europe. The "peaceful invasion" is viewed in the Pentagon as an important part of NATO's autumn military exercises. Its aim is to "gain experience" in the airlifting of reinforcements for the U.S. Seventh Army in West Germany in case of emergency.

The operation code-named "Reforger" provides for airlifting across the Atlantic of 13,000 troops and 37,000 tons of military equipment. A total of 25,000 servicemen are sent to Western Europe for participation in the NATO exercises in Western Europe. A part of them already left the United States last month.

Eastern Atlantic, the North Sea and the English Channel will be a scene on September 4-19 of another part of NATO military exercises code-named "Northern Wedding." A total of 150 warships, 22 submarines, 800 aircraft and helicopters and 40,000 servicemen of the NATO countries are to take part in these manoeuvres. Troops of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands will take part in the landing of the Shetland Island.

Big exercises are also scheduled to be held in the territory of the FRG. More than 60,000 servicemen of the NATO member countries are to take part in them. Nearly 30 of such exercises are envisaged by the plans of autumn manoeuvres, including in northern and central Europe and the Mediterranean. All of them are designed to whip up war hysteria.

HAIG'S SPEECH IN ITALY ON USSR MILITARY THREAT 'HARMFUL'

LD040205Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1333 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rome, 3 September, TASS--U.S. General A. Haig, commander in chief of the united NATO armed forces in Europe, does not miss an opportunity to return to his beloved theme about the "Soviet military threat," even though it is tiresome to everyone. He warned the Western world about this "terrible danger" in a recent speech in Norway. The antagonistic statements about the "threat from the East" have now resounded in Southern Europe--in the Italian city of Gaeta, where the general arrived to participate in a ceremony for the change of leadership of the U.S. 6th Fleet, based in the Mediterranean. "Political and military pressure from Moscow" appear before the eyes of the watchful general everywhere--from the countries of western Africa to the Near East, which, according to him is "fraught with the most serious consequences for the industrially developed countries of the West."

Haig's harmful speech met with support from other NATO leaders. U.S. Adm H. Shear, commander in chief of the united NATO Armed Forces in Europe's southern zone, also made use of his opportunity to speak in Gaeto to whip up an atmosphere of military psychosis.

The admiral did not simply hold forth on the "threat from the East." He tried to use it to justify the presence of the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, which supposedly secures the "protection of NATO's ground communications" from the USSR and other Socialist countries. Shear stated bombastically that "the United States and NATO are present and will remain present in the Mediterranean."

The verbiage of the NATO generals and admirals and their hysterical statements about the "Soviet threat" are in pursuit of quite definite political aims. First, they are aimed at intimidating the public of the Mediterranean countries, especially the Italian public, which is opposing more and more forcefully the presence of NATO forces and bases on its soil. The second aim of this campaign of psychosis is to achieve the expansion of the already grossly inflated military budgets of the member countries of the North Atlantic bloc.

PRC SEEKS 'SHIFT TO THE RIGHT' IN ITALY'S DOMESTIC POLITICS

LD0207162 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] According to reports in the Italian press, circles of the Italian Ministry of the Interior became seriously concerned by news about the intentions of Italian Maoists to intensify their secret threatening activity. Our observer, Anatoliy Yuriyev, writes in this connection:

When the Italian press writes of the Maoist imprint in the crimes committed by terrorist groups in Italy Peking issues denials reflecting a tone of irritation. Peking not only denies any link between the criminals and China but refutes generally the subversive character of extremist groups professing Maoism. However, Peking's hypocrisy is now common knowledge. The facts contained in many Italian publications indicate that the Maoist organizations which emerged in Italy in 1966 and began their activity by writing slogans on the walls glorifying Mao and his disciples soon went over to terrorism and violence. Now, as Italian press material shows, they call for armed struggle against the republican regime in Italy and in particular against the Italian Communist Party.

The activity of the Maoist groups, the weekly PANORAMA points out, is actively supported by Peking. As a result the followers of Mao in Italy have allied themselves with extreme reaction which is aiming at undermining the republican institutions, at destabilizing the internal situation in the country and at bringing about a shift to the right in Italy. Such an identity of objectives can be surprising at first sight but it appears logical and natural if one takes into consideration the course followed by Peking in recent years in the field of foreign policy. Aiming at creating a military-industrial base for realizing its plans for hegemony, Peking is openly flirting with the reactionary Atlantic forces who express the wish to contribute to the consolidation of China's military potential.

In Italy in particular, as the weekly L'ESPRESSO pointed out after the visit of the PRC's military delegation, it is the rightwing circles that support the Chinese intention to acquire the latest novelties in the military field. For this reason a shift to the right in Italy would fully meet Peking's present plans. And one way to realize these objectives is through the armed struggle against the republican regime, a struggle which has been proclaimed by the Italian extremist groups oriented toward Peking.

NATO CHIEF'S REMARKS ON USSR-NORWEGIAN TIES NOTED

LD0112562 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 1, TASS--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

During his stay in Oslo a few days ago, American General Alexander Haig, allied supreme commander, Europe, vociferously called for strengthening NATO under the hackneyed pretext of "containing" the mythical "Soviet military threat".

At the same time, as the Norwegian newspaper NORGES HANDELS-OG SJOFARTSTIDENDE reports, the general also touched upon the question of bilateral Norwegian-Soviet relations. A. Haig made a statement that crises and conflicts were expected between Norway and the Soviet Union, at least, in the field of diplomatic relations.

Soviet-Norwegian relations are known to be developing normally. This, for that matter, was repeatedly pointed out by the Norwegian side. Thus, it was quite recently, a month ago, that Norwegian Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund described these relations as good. At any rate, they are better than a year ago, the head of the Norwegian foreign department said addressing a press conference in Oslo.

But, in all evidence, such developments do not suit the book of some people. As seen from the pronouncements by Alexander Haig, the NATO leaders would like relations between Norway and the Soviet Union develop not normally, but be soured and tense, as it is precisely the atmosphere of tension that best suits NATO and its strategists notorious for their militaristic ambitions.

Needless saying the attempts of NATO men at interfering in the process of bilateral diplomatic relations, at impudently meddling in the relations between states in particular, between Norway and the USSR, run counter to the spirit of detente.

It is obvious that General Haig's statement in Oslo is clearly of a provocative instigatory nature. It must be hoped that this will be precisely the evaluation of the statement in Norway itself.

UK USES ANTI-SOVIETISM AS PRETEXT FOR FUELING MILITARISM

LD041243Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov dispatch: "They Are Increasing the Army"]

[Text] London--The slack summer season in Britain's political circles has coincided with an outbreak of activity by its military circles. Words such as "disarmament" or "the reduction of armed forces" have now disappeared from London's political vocabulary. On the other hand there is no shortage of calls in the newspapers for the further buildup of armaments.

The British Army is reinforcing its ranks. A few days ago it was allocated 20 million pounds sterling in order to increase its establishment by 4,100 men.

More than 50 percent of the new recruits will serve in the 55,000-strong British Army of the Rhine, the maintenance of which has cost taxpayers 600 million pounds sterling in the past year. The others will reinforce special-purpose units which may in emergency be transferred to Northern Ireland or other places.

A British Defense Ministry statement unambiguously stresses that "these measures, which will considerably increase the army's operational potential, will be welcomed by our allies and accord with the spirit of President Carter's initiatives embodied in the NATO long-term program."

London is implementing the new round of military preparations against the background of a shameless anti-Soviet campaign. At the same time this round has another highly original propaganda accompaniment. So as to divert the wave of protests at the increase in the military burden, the mass media are pushing the idea that the militarization of the economy is capable of saving the country from the prenicious consequences of the present economic crisis and in particular of siphoning off unemployment.

The thesis that militarization of the economy is capable of curing the capitalist system of crises and unemployment is by no means new. It was widely utilized, in particular, in the thirties by those who subsequently brought matters to a world war. The present outbreaks of bellicosity on the banks of the Thames are aimed at utilizing anti-Soviet hysteria in the interests of the military-industrial complex. The fueling of an unhealthy atmosphere of militarism is sharply at variance with the desire of the peoples, including the British people, for the consolidation of detente.

FRG BUNDESWEHR USES FOREIGN TRAINING AREAS FOR MANEUVERS

LD041637Y Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, September 4, TASS--Hans Apel, the FRG defence minister, has left for Canada today. He is to inspect the Bundeswehr units undergoing training at Canada's training grounds.

The Bundeswehr's High command broadly utilizes for manoeuvres and training purposes the airfields, training grounds, and tank firing ranges situated in the territory of the NATO partners of the FRG. For already five years now, the West German Army is using, to train its tankmen and mechanized infantry units, the vast training ground situated in the Canadian Province of Manitoba. Annually, Bundeswehr battalions are airlifted from different FRG garrisons to train in "battle simulating conditions."

It has been officially announced that in order to take part in such training exercises, held annually from May to October, about 90 Leopard tanks and Marder armoured vehicles have been transported to Canada from the FRG. According to press reports, the Canadian training ground has also been the test site for the new West German Leopard-2 tank, whose serial production is scheduled to begin at FRG factories in the near future.

For already a number of years now, air pilots and missile operators of Bundeswehr have been undergoing training at U.S. bases in Arizona and Texas. The tank units regularly conduct their exercises at the Castlemartin tank firing range in Britain.

Bundeswehr units equipped with surface-to-air missiles are having their training exercises in the Netherlands, Denmark and Italy, while the air and missile units receive their training in the Islands of Sardinia and Crete in the Mediterranean.

In recent years, a number of ports in Britain, Belgium, Norway and the Netherlands have also been transformed into training bases for the FRG Navy.

CANADIAN BY-ELECTIONS PRECLUDE FALL GENERAL ELECTION

LD021405Y Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Ottawa, September 2, TASS--Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau has announced that by-elections to federal Parliament will be held on October 16. 15 deputies are to be elected for the vacant seats. Political observers regard the prime minister's statement as the government's refusal to hold general elections in autumn this year. The election of 15 deputies of the House of Commons will be a kind of a dress rehearsal for the general elections which the government may postpone till spring next year. By-elections will show how the Canadian elector treats the policy of the Liberal Party government, headed by Pierre Trudeau, who has been at the head of it for more than 10 years now. Of decisive significance for the Canadian elector is the economic standing of the country, which is characterized by a high level of unemployment, inflation, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar value rate, the reduction of the living standards of the population.

SOVIET MEDIA REPORT FURTHER ON SYRIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

Timoshkin Commentary

LD0120095Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Aleksandr Tomoshkin commentary: "Results of the Visit of Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Moscow"]

[Text] Let me begin immediately by stating that the timing and significance of the visit and results of the talks between Soviet and Syrian statesmen cannot be belittled. They have taken place at a time when Israel and the imperialist forces backing it are trying to exacerbate the situation in the Middle East.

The enemies of a lasting peace in the Middle East are trying, through the tripartite Camp David meeting, to save the policy of unilateral deals from failure--a policy whose very nature is hostile to the Arabs--and also to save those who have tied themselves to this policy. Attempts are now being made, using all sorts of tricks and maneuvers, to prevent a just and comprehensive solution in this area.

As is known, the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic are firm strugglers for a settlement of the Middle East crisis that would make it imperative for the Israeli forces to withdraw completely from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and that would restore the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their rights to self-determination and to establish their own state.

The firmness of this principled stand by the two countries has been emphasized once more during the Soviet-Syrian talks and also during the talks which 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had with Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

During their talks last Thursday, Aleksey Kosygin and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam discussed developments in the situation in the Middle East and affirmed that the tense situation in the area is worsening because of the new attempts to divide the Arab peoples and impose capitulationist conditions on them--conditions which suit only Israel and some imperialist forces which support it.

The Soviet premier and the Syrian deputy prime minister noted that bilateral cooperation is steadily developing in accordance with the interests of the peoples of both countries and is conducive to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

During the Soviet-Syrian talks in Moscow, views were exchanged on matters regarding the development of cooperation between them in all fields. The work of Syria and the USSR to promote cordial relations was also evident. As 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said at a reception in the Kremlin, the promotion and deepening of these relations continues to be one of the most important tasks of Syrian policy.

The Syrian statesman praised Soviet support for the just Arab cause and said that by its firm stand the USSR has proven that it is a true friend of the Arabs. The Soviet side reaffirmed its unwavering solidarity with the Arab peoples struggling for the elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression and the realization of a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East. The USSR shows a constant, vital interest in reaching such a settlement in the area, particularly as this area is in direct proximity to the Soviet borders and thus our country cannot be indifferent to the course of developments there.

I wish to refer to another point, namely that the USSR and Syria are continuing to work for the resumption of the Geneva conference, which should be attended by all parties concerned, without any exception. Events have increasingly proven that it is only through this international conference that a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East can, and must, be reached.

During the talks, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian foreign minister, held in Moscow, the USSR reaffirmed its unwavering solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I must refer to the mutual desire expressed by the USSR and Syria during the talks for the development of cordial relations and cooperation between them on an equal footing in all fields.

As for Syria, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that the promotion and deepening of these relations continues to be one of the most important tasks of Syrian policy. The Syrian foreign minister spoke highly of Soviet support and aid for the just cause of the Arabs. He also said that the USSR has by its unwavering stand proven that it is a sincere friend of the Arabs.

Syrian Paper Cited

LD021922Y Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, September 2, TASS--In the capital of Syria profound interest has been shown in the results of the official friendly visit to the USSR by member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

The newspaper TISHRIN notes with satisfaction that regular Soviet-Syrian consultations have become a permanent distinctive feature of the relations between the two countries. Consulting with each other, the newspaper stresses, the Soviet Union and Syria proceed from the desire to attain establishment in the Middle East of a just and strong peace, based on full withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands and the exercise of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to have an independent state of their own.

The Soviet Union and Syria, TISHRIN points out, advocate a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict and resolutely turn down piecemeal, separate deals.

[Words indistinct] of Soviet-Syrian relations, the newspaper writes in conclusion, is the source of the might of Syria and all other Arab states, which treasure peace and independence.

Beirut, September 2, TASS--The Soviet Union has again reaffirmed its unshakable support of the just cause of the Arab peoples and has declared its striving to work towards durable and fair peace in the Middle East, the newspaper AL-LIWA writes, commenting on the results of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's negotiations in Moscow.

The newspaper stresses that at a time when the United States at the Camp David negotiations is going to make another attempt to send the process of the Middle East settlement into the channel of separate deals, the Soviet Union has again reaffirmed determination to continue the struggle for establishment of a lasting and fair peace that would be in keeping with the interests of all states and peoples of the region.

Soviet-Syrian Communique

LD011920Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Here is the joint Soviet-Syrian communique:

At the invitation of the Soviet Government, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, paid an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 29 August to 1 September 1978.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam delivered a letter from Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was received by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During the friendly talks, some problems regarding bilateral cooperation and the situation in the Middle East were discussed.

Talks characterized by friendship and mutual understanding were held by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet foreign minister, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with Soviet-Syrian cooperation in various fields. They affirmed that the Soviet Union and Syria believe that a continuous developing and deepening of their friendly relations constitutes an important task of their foreign policy. They affirmed their intention to broaden and strengthen jutually beneficial and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. In doing so they attach primary importance to the development of political relations.

In particular, it was stated that meetings between Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, have made a basic contribution to determining ways to develop Soviet-Syrian cooperation and to strengthening the friendship between the two countries.

The two sides paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East. They expressed concern for the fact that, as a result of actions by Israel and the imperialist forces which support it, strive to maintain the occupation of Arab land and refuse to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arabs, the situation in that region remains explosive.

In their opinion, the efforts of Israel and Egypt, with the active participation of the United States, to substitute separate deals in the Middle East for a comprehensive and fair settlement, constitute a particular danger.

The two sides firmly believe that the attempts now being made by means of various political tricks to revive the separatist talks between Israel and Egypt and to draw other Arab countries into their camp make a just settlement in the Middle East more difficult to achieve and make it more difficult to solve the fundamental problems of the Middle East crisis. The real meaning of such a policy leaves no room for doubt: It is collusion behind the backs of the Arabs on an anti-Arab basis.

The Soviet Union and Syria strongly reject the path of separate deals. They consider that these serve only the ambitions of Israel and its expansionist allies. They also undermine the achievement of a lasting peace in the Middle East. The two sides condemn the Egyptian Government's capitulatory actions that divide the ranks of the Arab states and seriously damage the struggle of the Arab and African peoples for national liberation and stronger independence.

The two sides are firmly convinced that the unity and coordination of action by all forces to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression and to achieve a fundamental, just settlement in the Middle East are of special importance in the present circumstances.

The Soviet Union greatly appreciates Syria's principled stand in the affairs of the Middle East and its important role in supporting the front of Arab states which reject separate deals.

The Syrian side expressed its gratitude to the Soviet Union for the latter's whole-hearted support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples. They stressed the importance of participating in efforts to find a settlement to the Middle East crisis in all its phases. The two sides pointed to the importance of further strengthening the friendly ties between the Arab peoples and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and stated that they will continue to rebuff any attempts to undermine Soviet-Arab friendship.

The Soviet Union and Syria confirmed their intention to resume joint efforts to reach a comprehensive and just solution in the Middle East on the basis of a complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab lands occupied in 1967 and granting the Palestinian Arabs their inalienable national rights, including the rights to self-determination, to set up their own independent state and to return to their homeland in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The two sides discussed the situation in Lebanon. They condemned the continuing Israeli interference in the internal affairs of that country. They declared their intention to help to restore the situation in Lebanon to normal by safeguarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of that country.

The two sides called for support for the legitimate authority of the Lebanese Government throughout the country and for consideration of the legitimate interests of the Palestinian resistance movement in Lebanon.

The Soviet Union and Syria stressed the great importance they attach to a practice established between their two countries--the practice of political consultations over matters of mutual interest, both in the Middle East and in other current international problems. It is their intention to continue and develop this useful practice.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria, expressed his thanks to the Soviet leadership for the warm welcome he received during his visit to the Soviet Union.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE ASSESSMENT OF CAMP DAVID TALKS

TASS Reviews Situation

LD031722Y Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 3. TASS--Israeli Prime Minister Begin today flew to the U.S. to take part in the American-Egyptian-Israeli separate negotiations on a so-called Middle East "settlement".

Speaking on the Israeli radio before departure, he expressed the desire to "resume friendship with As-Sadat" that had been started during previous negotiations in Jerusalem and Ismailia and pointed to the need of raising the prestige of the American administration in the international arena which, as is known, announced its intention to play the role of a full participant and arbiter of the conflicting sides at Camp David.

Political circles note that the Israeli premier's statement about "friendship with As-Sadat" was not supported by any promises of political or territorial concessions to Egypt.

On the contrary, Begin announced that he is taking along his former plan of a "settlement" submitted to As-Sadat in the form of an ultimatum. The essence of Israel's position boils down to a flat refusal to liberate any occupied Arab territories and to the creation of an independent Palestine state.

As to As-Sadat, press reports indicate his intention to follow his capitulatory line, continuing separate bargaining with Israel. With reference to White House opinion, the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine writes that the Egyptian president will sign a separate treaty given the slightest concession from Begin, and ignoring protests by other Arab countries.

Rome, September 3, TASS--Reports from Tel Aviv point to the growing protests in Israel against the country's ruling circles' expansionist policy. A mass demonstration organized in Tel Aviv by the "Peace Today" movement carried posters urging the Begin government to give up the Israeli occupied Arab territories and take a realistic position in regard to a Middle East settlement.

Speaking in Tel Aviv, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party, Meir Vilner, firmly condemned the policy of the Begin government, which refuses to withdraw Israeli troops from occupied lands and satisfied [as received] the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Without a just solution of the Palestine problem, he stressed, peace in the Middle East cannot be attained.

Speaking of the tripartite meeting at Camp David, Vilner said that its participants will engage in a search not for peace but only for formulations to save the course of the American administration towards a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal from utter bankruptcy.

Amman, September 3, TASS--Jordan will not negotiate with Israel which refuses to withdraw its troops from occupied Arab territories and recognize the rights of the Palestine Arab people, including that to self-determination, stated King Husayn of Jordan. The Israeli Government's policy, he noted, is directed at creating new settlements on captured Arab lands and at changing their Arab character.

The Jordanian king called on the leaders of Arab countries to rally and carry out a policy of joint actions in the face of Israel's intransigent position. The Arab states, he added, must resume joint efforts to create a representative delegation, including the Palestinians, to take part in the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

Touching on the forthcoming talk in Camp David, King Husayn stated in an interview for the American ABC American broadcasting and television company that he is pessimistic about the results of the meeting.

Surikov Commentary

LD041337Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[A. Surikov article: "A Separate Deal Is Being Prepared"]

[Text] On the eve of the resumption of the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks at Camp David (United States), Tel Aviv is not concealing the fact that during this round of bargaining it will continue to act from a position of strength, demanding ever new concessions from its partners.

In an interview with NEWSWEEK, Israeli Prime Minister Begin alleged that Israel has the right to create paramilitary settlements in the occupied territories.

The outposts of aggression erected on foreign soil, according to Begin, will not prevent a settlement of the Near East conflict. On the contrary, the leader of the Israeli "hawks" shamelessly stated, they are part of our "peace plan." Having thus confirmed the hardness of his line, the Israeli head of government expressed the hope that it would be possible to sign a "partial" agreement--counting on concessions from Egypt.

As-Sadat has admitted that he accepted J. Carter's invitation to Camp David "as soon as" he received it. Even the United States, which believed that the Egyptian president, if only for form's sake, would have to hold consultations with his government, did not expect such rapid acceptance. But like a drowning man clutching at a straw, As-Sadat immediately responded to Washington's proposal, seeing in it virtually the last chance of saving his dying "peace initiative."

In his desire for a separate deal, the Egyptian president even forgot the public promise he had made, literally a few days before, not to continue talks with Tel Aviv unless the latter changed its shameless hard line. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote recently that the essence of the Israeli position still boils down to the provisions of the "peace plan" which Begin advanced last December. This plan, approved by the U.S. administration, provides neither for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 nor for the creation of an independent Palestinian state. In accordance with its plan, Israel is demanding that its military airfields, paramilitary settlements and several other strategically important strongholds on the Sinai Peninsula be maintained, and it intends to leave its troops and colonists' settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. It is proposed these territories be granted a "restricted autonomy" status under which the functions of civilian administration would be implemented by certain "Palestinian representatives" (under no circumstances members of the PLO) while the Israeli military machine would control their actions. Some 5 years after the establishment of a regime of "autonomy," Israel has "graciously" agreed to examine the question of the further destiny of the West Bank--a step that in no way commits it to withdrawing its occuping troops from this region. But even this promise made by Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan is regarded in Tel Aviv as an "enormous concession," according to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Egypt must realize, Israeli Agriculture Minister Sharon--who is responsible for the implementation of the program for the colonization of the occupied Arab territories--stated a few days ago, that it has no reason to count on major "concessions."

In view of this implacability on the part of the Israeli "hawks," the very fact that As-Sadat has agreed to the latest meeting with Begin attests that this "natural optimist," as he likes to call himself, is on the verge of surrendering positions to Tel Aviv in addition to those which he has already abandoned over the past 9 months of separate bargaining. Commentators agree that there is no other course for him.

True. As-Sadat is continuing to hope blindly that the United States will "thank" him for his loyal service to U.S. interests in the Near East and Africa and will put pressure on Israel to introduce at least symbolic changes to its ostentatiously implacable positions. But counting on U.S. pressure is pointless. In addition to the fact that the exertion of this sort of pressure contradicts U.S. interests in the Near East, it is scarcely possible from the practical viewpoint either--after all any U.S. administration depends strongly on the Zionist lobby which controls many aspects of the country's political and economic life and which will obviously dislike any form of pressure on Israel.

Reports arriving from Washington state that it is not pressure on Israel but steps in a completely different direction which are to be expected from the United States at the Camp David meeting. In particular, in order to encourage As-Sadat and Begin to conclude a separate peace as soon as possible, the United States intends to submit a proposal on the stationing of its troops in the Near East as a "guarantee" of this peace. It is clear that the implementation of this proposal will not only fail to normalize the situation in the Near East but, on the contrary, will make it even more explosive.

Preparations for the tripartite meeting at Camp David are proceeding to the accompaniment of statements by officials and propaganda organs of the United States, Egypt and Israel trying to create the impression that the forthcoming talks will discuss questions of a comprehensive settlement of the Near East crisis. That such assertions are false cannot be doubted, just as it is obvious that this multifaceted international conflict cannot be resolved in the absence of the majority of those involved. This means that the talks at Camp David will turn on a new attempt to show As-Sadat the hopelessness of his position and to "persuade" him to conclude a separate deal under conditions dictated by Tel Aviv.

Moscow Arabic Commentary

LD041535Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Camp David and Plans for a Simultaneous Occupation"]

[Text] As the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli summit at Camp David draws nearer, its organizers are trying more and more to conceal what will happen there from the public. Spokesmen for the White House and the U.S. State Department said at a brief press conference in Washington that the talks are to be held in as an informal an atmosphere as possible. For this reason, newsmen will not be allowed to attend the conference.

This is quite understandable, for all signs indicate that a serious and widespread conspiracy will be hatched at Camp David against the legitimate established rights of the Arab peoples and against peace in the Middle East. This is why participants in the conference fear any leaks of reports about it. By participants we mean, in the first place, official Cairo, whose surrender policy is generating wrath and frustration throughout the Arab world. As far as the Camp David meeting is concerned, the way has been paved for the Egyptian president to offer more important concessions to Israel and the United States along the lines of what has been already given away. What President as-Sadat and Egyptian propaganda describe as the full partnership of the United States in solving the Middle East crisis can now be seen to be taking form as an eventual U.S. military invasion of the Middle East. As a matter of fact, what is now being proposed to the Arabs--who strive to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and occupation of their territories--is, in effect, a simultaneous U.S.-Israeli occupation.

This derives from the proposals formulated by the White House and which, according to the American press, Washington intends to put forward for discussion by the participants in the Camp David summit. These proposals include sending U.S. armed forces to the Sinai Peninsula and to the West Bank to monitor the implementation of an eventual Egyptian-Israeli agreement. The U.S. proposals also suggest setting up U.S. military bases in Israel and the conclusion of a mutual defense treaty with Tel Aviv.

In this regard, and as indicated by a report from Washington carried in the Israeli Jerusalem POST, this does not at all imply that these forces--the U.S. Armed Forces--will replace the Israeli military presence in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip for a transition period of at least 5 years. A transition period! What a splendid formulation for making the transitory perpetual, just as the Israeli extremists have been doing with the occupied Arab territories since 1967! And despite all this, Cairo still calls for the so-called full partnership of the United States in solving the Middle East crisis. Here, then, is the conclusion: Cairo is in fact requesting that the United States and Israel share equally in occupying Arab territories and lands.

Such is the road down which Cairo is being dragged by separate negotiations with Israel and by its humiliating flattery of Washington. By ignoring the principles of Arab solidarity and unity of Arab ranks, and by severing contacts with the loyal friends of the country and of all Arab peoples.

LIBYAN CELEBRATION OF REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY NOTED

LD312000Y Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, August 31, TASS--The people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is observing on September 1 a remarkable day, the ninth anniversary of the revolution.

Nine years ago a group of army officers, backed by circles of the population, overthrew the hatred monarchic regime. The first political measures of the progressive regime were liquidation of U.S. and British military bases in the country's territory and nationalisation of the most important branches of economy. A number of large imperialist monopolies operating in the country were nationalised and other foreign petroleum extracting companies were placed under the state control. Libya that was one of the most backward countries in the recent past is now firmly leading in the Middle East for the rate of economic development and improvement of the population's living standards. Free education and medical care have been introduced in the country. Land was given to landless peasants and peasants with small plots. Guaranteed wages were established. The system of social maintenance is developing.

8,267 million Libyan dinars was allocated over nine years for the development of the national economy, while (?only) 625 million dinars was used for this purpose in the (?seven) years before the revolution. Dozens of industrial enterprises and agricultural complexes were built. Libya's cooperation with socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, helps it greatly in solving the task it is faced with.

On the international arena, Libya conducts a principled anti-imperialist course, declares for rallying progressive Arab forces in the struggle against plans harboured by imperialists and their reactionary agents, wages the struggle jointly with other Arab countries for a just settlement of the Middle East crisis and restoration of lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

A Soviet delegation led by Vice President of the Presium of the USSR Supreme Soviet P. Gilashvili went to the Libyan capital Tripoli to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

Interviewed by Soviet Journalists

LD021400Y Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Athens, September 2, TASS--Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis described the present Greek-Soviet relations as "very good." Answering questions posed by Soviet journalists in connection with his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, he said that a great amount of work has been done in recent years to develop relations between the two countries. In the minister's opinion there exist realistic opportunities for the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

He said that the peoples of Greece and the Soviet Union have close ties reaching back into history and that the Greek Government intends to develop these ties. He expressed the hope that talks in Moscow would help further strengthen Greco-Soviet friendship.

The Greek people follow with great interest the Soviet Union's achievements in all fields. We especially value the Soviet people's progress made in the social, economic and scientific development, Y. Rallis said in conclusion.

Arrives in Moscow

LD041616Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Yeoryios Rallis, Greek minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 4 September reported that: "Rallis is a prominent figure in the ruling New Democracy Party and has twice been elected a member of parliament. This is his first visit to the Soviet union."]

Holds 'Friendly' Talks

LD051048Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Talks between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Rallis, Greek minister for foreign affairs, took place in Moscow today.

During the talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion on the state of and prospects for the development of Soviet-Greek relations in various fields. Particular attention was given to expanding political ties. There was also a discussion on several topical international problems of mutual interest.

III. 5 Sep 78

A. FEDOROV DECRIES CONSTITUTIONAL

ID042304Y Moscow in English to Africa

[Text] The topic of this program, presented by the commentator Alexandr Fedorov, is the proposed constitutional conference involving all the interested parties.

Apart from Ian Smith with his so-called internal settlement and the Patriotic Front, the interested parties have come to include Britain and the United States. When the British foreign secretary, Dr Owen, spoke in Parliament recently of talks and conference was the last desperate attempt to prevent a republican takeover in Rhodesia. For the authors of the Anglo-American plan, this indeed is the last opportunity to attempt to save Ian Smith.

With this in mind, a British foreign ministry official, John Graham, and the American ambassador in Zambia, Stephen Low, have been called to convince African leaders that the Salisbury regime is no longer where it used to be. They claim it has become much more democratic after the signing of the so-called internal settlement agreement on 3 March. Western ill-wishers and hypocrisy go entirely too far. Of good will on the part of the Patriotic Front. The front agreed to take part in the proposed conference at a time when new facts came to light concerning cooperation between the British monopolies and the Smith regime, when it became known that the number of western mercenaries in Rhodesia had topped 15,000. If the Patriotic Front is trying to save the situation, it is not because they have been suffering military defeat. On the contrary, military initiative is fully in the hands of the guerrillas. Their theater of operations, which until 2 years ago was confined to rural areas, has now spread to cities, including such big ones as Salisbury and Bulawayo. According to Western estimates, the Patriotic Front may achieve military victory as early as this coming November.

If it agreed to take part in the constitutional conference, it was solely motivated by the desire to end the 6-year war that has already taken a toll of 7,000 human lives and continues to claim them at a rate of 30 a day. The members of the Patriotic Front to start diplomatic talks about the freedom for the people of Rhodesia and the country's natural wealth, which is bound to become reality sooner or later. At the same time, the Patriotic Front was warned that it was not going to be an indifferent witness to a spectacle of the type created by Ian Smith at the previous constitutional conference in Geneva, when the real player lost no hands and did everything possible to prolong the dialog so as to win additional time for propping up the puppet regime.

The public in Rhodesia also seems to be determined to prevent a repetition of the Geneva farce. Enough time has passed for them to realize that the Salisbury regime does not want to settle the constitutional matter, many still believed the promises of a peaceful transfer of power to the majority-elected African representatives. But the half-year since the signing of the agreement between Smith, Mr Graham, Sithole and Chirau has shown that the black nationalists have gained nothing either for the Africans or for the whites.

I'll give you just one example illustrating the position in Rhodesia on the eve of the proposed conference. After the Patriotic Front leaders and elders of the Ndebele Tribe were fully in agreement with the Salisbury regime to continue the dialog and secured Joshua Nkomo's release and participation, the Smith regime rejected the call of the so-called moderate leaders to grant a complete amnesty to all political prisoners.

The tribal chiefs and elders have declared their support for the Patriotic Front, because it alone wished sincerely to end the bloodshed in the country and offer a bright peaceful future to all its peoples. They support it and will also be represented

The principle in the Ndebele attitude is logical, if one takes into account that this view is shared by all Rhodesians who really want no more blood spilt in their country.

PRAVDA REPORTS COMMUNIST, WORKERS CONFERENCE DOCUMENT

LD911415Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "For Freedom and Social Progress"]

[Text] The conference of communist and workers parties of tropical and southern African countries, held recently, drew up a document entitled "For the Freedom, Independence, National Rebirth and Social Progress of the Peoples of Tropical and Southern Africa."

Today more than ever, the document stresses, international imperialism and its principal instrument--multinational corporations--are the main enemy of the African peoples. Africa's economic, social and technical backwardness are the consequence of the overthrown colonial rule and the present imperialist policy of plundering and exploiting the African peoples. As recent events have shown, genuinely patriotic and anti-imperialist forces in the African countries oppose reactionary feudal and tribalist elements, the bureaucratic bourgeoisie, neocolonialist politickers and the agents of international imperialism.

A struggle between the forces of progress and reaction--which reflects the two opposing trends of social development, toward capitalism or toward socialism?--is taking place in Africa. The continent's special conditions have made their mark on both these trends.

Capitalism is incapable of satisfying our peoples' ardent desire for a better, fuller life free from the fetters of exploitation, poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance. The particular feature of capitalist development in Africa is that imperialist monopolies remain the dominant force whereas national capitalism develops in backward and dependent forms, retaining many links with the preceding modes of production. National capitalism develops chiefly in the areas of services and trade. As a result, even the positive processes which could objectively develop on the basis of capitalism are extremely limited.

Our peoples' hopes and aspirations cannot be implemented without resolute progress toward socialism. Recently, increasingly large detachments of the broad national liberation movements have been operating not only from anti-imperialist but anticapitalist positions. These progressive aspirations, which are of historic importance, have been displayed in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Benin and Madagascar, who have alined themselves with the other African countries traveling the socialist-oriented path.

The experience of a number of countries shows that a socialist orientation in domestic and foreign policy means the strengthening of political independence on the basis of an uncompromising struggle against imperialist exploitation; the establishment of people's state power; development of the economy; improvement of the working population's social, material and cultural standards; the elimination of feudal exploitation; the restriction of rapacious tendencies on the part of local capitalists; a growth in employment; strengthening the public sector in industry and the cooperative movement in agriculture; the application of scientific principles in the sphere of economic planning; an alliance with the socialist community; and the gradual creation of the political, material, social and cultural preconditions for the transition to building socialism.

Today, when mass, including armed, action against the reactionary, inhuman apartheid system in southern Africa has reached an unprecedented degree and when the armed struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia has risen to a new level, the conditions have emerged for eliminating the odious Vorster and Smith regimes. The repressions and murders perpetrated by the fascists and racists will never be able to break the will of the heroic and courageous fighters for freedom and independence. In this situation, the United States and the imperialist West European powers are making desperate attempts to insure the conditions whereby they may dominate our life and our economy. They are doing everything possible to continue plundering and intensively exploiting the labor of our peoples and our wealth, our natural resources and raw materials. As recent events have demonstrated, the NATO powers, headed by U.S. imperialism have intensified their multifaceted reactionary activity on our continent under the spurious pretext of saving it from the "Soviet-Cuban threat."

Coordinating their actions, the NATO powers are resorting more and more often to direct military aggression and open intervention in Africa. Events in Zaire, Chad and the Western Sahara are evidence of this.

An exceptionally dangerous aspect of this activity is the attempt to concoct, with the connivance of the most reactionary African states, so-called "inter-African forces" and military blocs on the continent. The main aims of these reactionary military blocs are certainly to legitimize any imperialist aggressions and any interference by the United States and the former European colonialists in African affairs, to undermine African unity by setting African against African, kindle interstate conflicts and paralyze progressive, revolutionary processes on our continent.

While demagogically toying with the slogan "Africa for the Africans," the imperialists in reality continue to treat our continent as their own preserve and regard Africa's peoples in a racist way as incapable of handling their own affairs and choosing their paths of development. Both national and international reactionary forces utilize anti-communism, chauvinism tribalism and religious fanaticism in order to sow disorder in the ranks of the people's masses and to reverse the revolutionary processes.

More and more, the Chinese leadership is acting in concert with imperialism to pursue a policy aimed at undermining and weakening the struggle for national independence, peace, democracy, social progress and socialism throughout the world and in our continent.

We, the document goes on to say, appeal to all African parties, organizations, activists, patriots, progressive figures, revolutionaries and Marxist-Leninists:

The major achievement of African peoples is the elimination of colonialism and the gaining of political independence. We cannot and will not allow neocolonialism in its new collective form to enslave our peoples once again. Thus it is very important to utilize every available means to prevent the neocolonialists from returning to Africa with their weapons in hand.

A high degree of mobilization among the masses, strengthening the unity of progressive, democratic forces and coordinating their joint action within the framework of individual countries, the entire continent and the former mother countries are necessary to stop and defeat imperialist intrigues and aggressive actions.

In view of the fact that the imperialist powers and their allies in Africa are doing everything possible to destabilize countries with a socialist and anti-imperialist orientation, it is the sacred international and patriotic duty of all progressive African forces to support and defend these states totally.

We urge all fighters against imperialism and racism, democrats, patriots and revolutionaries of our long-suffering continent, to strengthen their unity in the name of ending once and for all the racist and colonial dominance in southern Africa. We urge them to give material, moral and political aid to the genuine revolutionary forces headed by the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party, the South West African People's Organization (Namibia) and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

The unity of communists and revolutionary democrats is acquiring a paramount importance for the success of the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

The communists and revolutionary democrats, the document stresses, are consistent patriots. They have no interests other than the interests of their peoples. They struggle resolutely against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism; boldly uphold the sovereignty and independence of African states; advocate peace, friendship and comprehensive cooperation among them; respect and support the noble principles of the OAU; and strive to strengthen that organization's unity and cohesion.

The communists and revolutionary democrats know that Africa's peoples are not alone in their struggle. The socialist community's international influence is a factor of tremendous importance for the African states. The active revolutionary struggle by progressive forces in support of the freedom and independence of African peoples is growing throughout the world.

It is necessary to wage a principled struggle against all forms of chauvinism, anticommunism, anti-Sovietism and Maoism, to deepen the alliance with the socialist community, particularly with the Soviet Union, and to strengthen the international solidarity of the working class and democratic and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Loyal to the principles of the proletarian internationalism, Africa's communists express their fraternal militant solidarity with the communist parties and all anti-imperialist forces in Asia, Latin America and Europe which are struggling for national independence, against monopoly capital and for democracy, peace and socialism.

Together with all democratic, progressive forces, the African communists actively support the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente in the relations between states with different social systems and the growing struggle of all the peoples for disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons. They also advocate that Africa be genuinely transformed into a nuclear-free zone, that the Indian Ocean be proclaimed a zone of peace where all military bases will be eliminated. They actively support the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation signed in Helsinki and they are striving for the widest possible dissemination of its spirit and principles in the African Continent.

The African communists, the document says in conclusion, solemnly declare that they are an integral part of the international workers, communist and national liberation movement. They are sincere friends of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, of all socialist-oriented states and of the peoples waging the anti-imperialist struggle and defending the cause of freedom and independence. They have been and will always be active fighters for a firm, inviolable alliance between the African liberation movement, the socialist world and the international workers, communist and national liberation movement on all continents.

MOVES IN PRETORIA SEEN AS SIGNS OF 'POLITICAL INSTABILITY'

LD012214Y Moscow in English to Africa 1830 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Aleksandr (Belkin) commentary]

[Text] I would like to begin with two telegrams that arrived from South Africa almost at the same time. One said that Prime Minister Vorster has made Foreign Minister Roelof Botha head of the Information Ministry. The other reported that transnational enterprises operating in South Africa have urged the authorities in Pretoria to set up armed contingents to protect their interests.

At first glance there is nothing in common between these two reports. One deals with a cabinet reshuffle; the other voices the desire of the transnationals to have their own force of self-defense. And here there is a common element. Both point to political instability in the country. There is no need to prove that the Vorster regime can no longer cope with the towering social, economic and political problems on hand. This is a fact, and the factors behind it are closely interlinked. The gravest of these factors is the growing racial difference, for which the government is to blame. Attempts to reinforce the regime through greater exploitation of the nonwhite population, rather than yielding the desired results, only (?act) to intensify the well-justified protest among the blacks, Indians and coloreds, and to increase the scale and pitch of the liberation struggle.

As was to be expected, the progress of the liberation movement has scared many government supporters and made them unsure of the future. Some civil servants have even begun to refuse to discharge their duties. But this is not to say that all employees reluctant to comply with government instructions condemn the policy of the Vorster cabinet. This of course would be saying too much. But the very fact that such employees do exist, and that their number is growing, sheds a good amount of light on the situation.

The cabinet reshuffle had its reasons. A parliamentary inquiry commission found out recently that a group of high-ranking officials in the Information Department squandered on entertainment the money set aside to advertize the Vorster regime abroad. This included playing down the pitch of the liberation struggle in the country. If you argue that the scandal had nothing to do with the growing feeling of uncertainty in the future, or with the refusal of some employees to be a party to unpopular government acts, I would probably agree with you. But the scandal was symptomatic in as much as it revealed the inability of the nationalist dictatorship to make the Ministry of Information do what it is supposed to do, namely, to put a layer of veneer on the ugly facade of the racist regime.

Now let us consider the second telegram about industrialists in South Africa wanting a force for self-defense. This means, above all, that the economic allies of apartheid no longer believe in the ability of the Vorster government to protect their interests. It is common knowledge that the program of the African National Congress of South Africa, which leads the liberation struggle in the country, provides for nationalization of industrial enterprises, especially transnational enterprises. The monopolists are worried that the growing authority of the patriotic forces, both inside and outside the country, plus the military successes scored by the Umkonto We Sizew soldiers, [ANC's military wing--'Spear of the Nation.] may ultimately cost them all their money. This factor more than anything else indicates that the liberation movement is moulding the South African political future.

INDOCHINA

PHAM VAN DONG DELIVERS ANNIVERSARY DAY SPEECH

LD021758Y Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 2, TASS--The Vietnamese people have celebrated the 33rd anniversary of the August revolution and the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Delivering a speech at a mass meeting in Hanoi, the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, described the general elections to the National Assembly, the formation of state power bodies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the 4th congress of the party, which elaborated the revolutionary line at the new stage, and the program of socialist construction of Vietnam, as the most important political events after the reunification of the country.

Pham Van Dong has said that a direct threat to peaceful labour of the Vietnamese people and socialist construction in the country is the aggressive war that has been unleashed by the counterrevolutionary Kampuchean Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique on the southwestern frontier of Vietnam: the complications in connection with the problem of persons of Chinese nationality, residing in Vietnam, and incidents on the Vietnam-China frontier, taking place through the fault of the reactionary forces of Peking's ruling circles.

Peking, Pham Van Dong said, was instigating and coercing tens of thousands of persons of the Chinese nationality, residing in Vietnam, to leave for China. Exactly Peking fabricated that these persons are allegedly subjected to persecution. And exactly Peking spurred these persons to cross the frontier illegally. Chinese Armed Forces violated our frontier, their war planes intruded into our air space and their ships intruded into Vietnam's territorial waters. The Chinese are building fortifications and concentrating their armed forces, aiming directly at Vietnam.

Pham Van Dong emphasized the Vietnamese people's determination to wage struggle against encroachments upon independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

He has said that the most important objectives of the foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are consolidation of fraternal friendship, all-round cooperation and active solidarity between the Vietnamese people and the people of Laos, further consolidation of friendship, all-round cooperation between the Vietnamese people and the people of the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, development with all Southeast Asian countries of the relations based on friendship, cooperation and goodneighbourliness.

The prime minister has also said that in recent years the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been paying much attention to the need of developing with Western countries relations on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty of each other, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

PHAM VAN DONG DISCUSSES PRC, CEMA, U.S. IN TIME INTERVIEW

LD041247Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Pham Van Dong Interview"]

[Text] New York, 29 August--Cambodia could not carry out a senseless and hostile policy with respect to Vietnam without Peking's support, Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong stated. In an interview with TIME magazine, he noted that the Cambodian authorities are resorting to various fabrications to justify the cruel repressions within the country and the criminal aggression against Vietnam.

The Vietnamese prime minister rejected Peking's slanderous fabrications to the effect that the Hoa people are being persecuted in Vietnam. There is and will be no persecution of the Hoa people, he said. Our people have feelings of friendship toward other peoples, including our neighbors, and do not suffer from xenophobia. After 30 years of war we have not the least desire to create problems which could damage the restoration of our country.

Pham Van Dong stressed that Vietnam maintains close relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Consequently, our participation in CEMA is natural, since Vietnam is a socialist country.

After many years of war, the prime minister noted, our economy bears the traces of destruction. Thanks to the people's efforts and cooperation with friendly countries we are rapidly overcoming the temporary difficulties caused by the ending of aid from China. Our people look to the future with confidence and optimism.

Concerning Vietnam's relations with the United States, Pham Van Dong noted that there are certain problems which remain to be resolved along the path of normalizing relations.

XUAN THUY ISSUES REPORT TO VIETNAM PATRIOTIC FRONT PLENUM

LD041227Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Vietnam Patriotic Front Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Hanoi, 29 August--A plenum of the Vietnam Patriotic Front Central Committee opened here today. A report on the present situation and forthcoming tasks was delivered at the plenum by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee and chief of the VCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Section. He noted that the reactionary Cambodian clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, having launched bloody warfare to seize the southwest part of Vietnam, has carried out innumerable crimes bringing suffering and grief to the people. We know, Xuan Thuy stressed, that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary grouping is not only acting against the aspirations of their country's people but is an instrument of Peking's policy.

Peking invented the problem of so-called "suffering Chinese emigres" in order, under this pretext, to completely stop aid to Vietnam, recall its specialists and incite national enmity. The Chinese side was forced to sit at the conference table, but up until now no results have been achieved because of the brazen and absurd demands of the Chinese side. It becomes clearer every day that the Chinese side is only using the talks as a platform for its lying propaganda and slander against Vietnam and is finding every possible way of creating difficulties and disorders in our country.

The VCP Central Committee secretary exposed the perfidious designs and analyzed the unseemly actions of the Chinese side aimed at splitting the Vietnamese people, undermining the unity of all nationalities in Vietnam's single family of peoples, splitting the peoples of the countries of Indochina and Southeast Asia and underming the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China.

Speaking of the Patriotic Front's priority tasks, Xuan Thuy stressed the need to increase cohesion in the struggle against foreign aggressors and the importance of further strengthening solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind and called for a resolute struggle against imperialism.

The Vietnamese people have glorious traditions in the heroic struggle against foreign aggressions. We secured victory over the major aggression of the epoch. We have a leading Marxist-Leninist party which is implementing a revolutionary course. This is the path to socialism and communism, the path which will secure victory without fail, Xuan Thuy stated.

At present, the Chinese ruling circles have entered the ranks of imperialism, and although they are now receiving lavish praise from imperialist forces, this will not bring them glory or bright prospects in the future.

The plenum adopted a statement by the Vietnam Patriotic Front Central Committee in connection with the provocative actions of the Chinese authorities on 25 August at the border control point at Huu Nghi, Cao Lang Province.

These provocative acts, the statement indicates, are a barbaric crime against our people. They are poisoning the atmosphere at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks in Hanoi.

The statement expresses complete support for the course and policy of the Vietnamese Government on questions concerning the Hoa people.

The Vietnam Patriotic Front Central Committee appealed to all compatriots and fighters in the armed forces to strengthen the unity of the entire people, to fight for the fulfillment of state plans, to increase vigilance and to devote all their forces to the cause of building and defending the socialist motherland.

GRAMMATIKOV SPEAKS OF SOVIET SUPPORT FOR SRV STRUGGLE

OW021605Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] Dear Vietnamese listeners: I wish to convey my sincere greetings to you on Vietnam's 33d national day. The Soviet people sincerely wish you good health, happiness, many achievements in socialist construction and success in protecting your revolutionary gains.

The Soviet people are also celebrating Vietnam's national day on a large scale. Soviet workers across the country are holding meetings to mark the Vietnamese people's great day. Vietnamese films are being shown at movie houses. Vietnamese book and newspaper week has been observed in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and many other Soviet cities. The Soviet press, radio and television stations have carried articles or reports on the history of the heroic, fraternal Vietnamese people. The Soviet people have warmly welcomed the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions delegations now visiting the USSR.

Dear Listeners, we are very pleased to note that the emergence and development of in- [illegible] Vietnam are closely connected with the increasingly strengthening friendship and fraternity between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. Soviet-Vietnamese friendship was [illegible] during 30 years of war waged by the Vietnamese people against the colonialists and [illegible]. It has been further consolidated at increasingly numerous Vietnamese socialist worksites. Now that the Vietnamese people are healing the wounds of war while defending their independence, this friendship has further developed.

Dear friends, we know that the Vietnamese people are now celebrating their national [illegible] under complicated circumstances. The Chinese Government is conducting provocations [illegible] Vietnam. This has greatly angered the Soviet people and world public opinion. [illegible] Soviet stand and its calmness in resolutely opposing the Chinese leadership's [illegible] ambitions have been fully supported by the Soviet people.

[illegible] workers warmly welcome the WPC and WFTU appeals proposing that 2 September [illegible] as an international day of solidarity with Vietnam. Just as the Vietnamese people, we believe that no foreign countries' scheme can check Vietnam's peaceful construction. We are proud that the Vietnamese people have scored many achievements to greet their national day: the record labor productivity of youth and workers at the [illegible] coal mine, who have put into action the slogan "Let Us Launch a Vigorous Offensive on the Production Front in Order to Smash the Enemy's Schemes;" the achievements of the peasants of Vietnam's southern provinces, who have achieved record rice yields in recent years; and the achievements scored in the patriotic movement carried out by the Vietnam People's Army's young combatants, by people building new economic [illegible] and by construction workers belonging to shock youth units who build and defend their socialist fatherland. Glory to the progressive workers and combatants who are staunchly defending Vietnam--a trustworthy outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia!

The Soviet support for the SRV is clearly affirmed in the recently approved resolution of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. It reviewed the fraternal meetings between Comrade Brezhnev and other comrade leaders of a number of fraternal parties and states. The resolution affirms the unshakeable solidarity between the CPSU, the Soviet state and people and the heroic Vietnamese people, who resolutely defend their territorial integrity, independence and their right to build socialism in Vietnam without being subjected to any external obstruction, threat and pressure.

Dear friends, on the occasion of Vietnam's national day, the Soviet people affirm their determination to continue to discharge their internationalist obligations toward the Vietnamese people.

VIETNAMESE ISSUE STATEMENT CONDEMNING PRC 'OUTRAGES'

LD041540Y Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 4, TASS--A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issued a statement saying that since early August 1978, particularly since the time of the start of the talks at the level of deputy foreign ministers of Vietnam and China on the questions pertaining to persons of Chinese nationality residing in Vietnam, the PRC authorities have been stepping up their provocative acts, outrages and encroachments on Vietnam's territorial integrity, sovereignty and security.

On August 10, 15 and 23, the PRC authorities sent hundreds of Chinese fishing vessels into the territorial waters of Vietnam in the area of a number of islands of Quang Ninh, Than Hoa, Nghe Tinh, and Binh Tri Thien provinces, thus preventing the normal work of Vietnamese fishermen and threatening Vietnam's security. At the same time, Chinese warplanes violated Vietnam's air space over Quang Ninh and Cao Lang provinces.

From August 10 to 25, says the statement, the Chinese authorities repeatedly sent servicemen and policemen for invading Vietnam's territory in many areas. They opened fire there, threw grenades, tried to intimidate the Vietnamese and violated their normal life. They staged provocations against Vietnamese border guards, who were discharging their duties in Vietnam's territory. Moreover, the Chinese forces were trying to consolidate ground in a number of places in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. An even more serious fact was that on August 25 the Chinese authorities sent their troops and police into Vietnam's territory, captured a hill between the 17th and 18th border posts in Bao Lam community of Van Lang District in Cao Lang Province and instigated bloody incidents in the area of Huu Nghi border checkpoint.

At present, the Chinese authorities are again trying to send into Vietnam persons of Chinese nationality with the aim of provoking disorder. They have massed tens of thousands persons at the border checkpoints, prepared thousands of criminal elements for instigating rioting and violating Vietnam's territorial integrity. These actions of the Chinese side have created a tense situation in the border area between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is resolutely condemning the provocative actions and outrages by the Chinese authorities and demands that they immediately end these actions. The Chinese authorities shall bear all responsibility for the consequences of their serious actions, the statement stresses.

SUSLOV ADDRESS AT ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES OPENING

LD012152Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1215 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A ceremonial meeting was held in Moscow today, devoted to the opening of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. In the presidium were Suslov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kapitonov and Zimyanin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Zamyatin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Pavlov, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs; Zagladin, Rakhmanin, Smirnov and Shcherbakov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; Belyayevand (Borovikov), deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; academics and representatives of the capital's public.

Medvedyev, rector of the academy, opened the meeting. To stormy applause an honorary presidium was elected comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at its head. Comrade Suslov, who was warmly greeted by the meeting, made a speech:

[Suslov--begin recording] The Academy of Social Sciences is a qualitatively new higher party educational establishment formed in accordance with the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The establishment of this academy is a great event in the party's life and an important link in its ideological activity. It gives me deep satisfaction to carry out the instruction of our party's Central Committee and on its behalf to congratulate ardently the students and postgraduates, teachers and scientific workers, your entire collectives, on the opening of the academy and the beginning of its first academic year.

I am pleased to pass on to you a cordial greeting from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his best wishes for success in your creative study. [applause]

The academy is starting its responsible activity in an atmosphere of growing sociopolitical and labor activity among Soviet people, who are building a communist society. This is best proved by the nationwide struggle for the successful fulfillment of the 25th party congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan tasks.

A summary of the basic political result of our society's development since the 25th party congress would be as follows: The country's economic might has grown; its international prestige has strengthened; the ideological and political unity of Soviet society and the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our great multinational socialist motherland has been consolidated, the life of Soviet man has been enriched both materially and spiritually. The Soviet land is in the flower of its creative forces. And the further we advance in all directions of communist building, the greater the scale and the more complicated the tasks that we must solve in various fields, both in the socioeconomic, political and spiritual life of the country and in the sphere of international relations. Mature socialism, created by the people's labor, opens great opportunities for the acceleration of social progress.

But to realize these possibilities and turn them into reality, purposeful creative work is needed in all sectors of economic and cultural building. Improvements are necessary in the activity of state and public organizations as well as all forms and methods of party leadership and the communist education of working people.

Profound qualitative changes mark the development of Soviet society at the present stage. The country's economy, society's material basis, is characterized by unprecedented dimensions and complexity of production, ramified industrial structure, a complex system of links between enterprises, broad development of production associations and complexes. Material production is changing under the influence of the scientific and technical revolution: Equipment and technology are being renewed; both the conditions and character of labor are being altered. At the center of our internal policy lie the all-round intensification of production and improvements of its efficiency and the quality of work.

We regard this not only as the key task of the 10th 5-Year Plan but also as the decisive factor in the long-term economic and social development of the country for the future. It is precisely from this point of view that the party is working to improve the management of the national economy, and all our leading cadres are oriented toward precisely this. The Central Committee plenum held in July was a major step in the formulation and implementation of party economic policy. The implementation of the measures outlined at the plenum makes it possible to turn agriculture into a highly developed sector of the socialist economy, capable of satisfying to an increasingly full extent the country's requirements for agricultural and livestock products.

In putting into practice the policy on intensifying economic development and on improving these social relations, our party, administrative and economic organs have accumulated much positive experience. However, one cannot but see that in this great work there are still particular difficulties and shortcomings. Objective causes lie at the basis of some of them. Others, however, are the consequence of omissions and shortcomings in work, i.e., subjective causes. Experience shows that in order to overcome any difficulties, it is essential that every worker should have a profound understanding of the essence of the problems arising and should develop the ability to skillfully solve them. There is therefore no need to note how essential it is in modern conditions for every leader to constantly add to his knowledge, to incessantly improve his methods of action, to learn how to find the optimum solutions to the problems facing him.

The close correlation of economic, sociopolitical and ideological processes demands from leading cadres a profound knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory, a highly developed ideological and political outlook, a mastery of the art of organizational and educational work among the masses and the ability to see and weigh not only the immediate but also the long-term prospects and consequences of decisions taken. The present-day leader must be characterized by his highly developed party outlook, his adherence to party principle, his responsibility, his impatience with shortcomings, obstinately conservative attitudes and routine, his innovative attitude toward his work.

Comrades, our party's policy is strictly scientific; it is based on a profound knowledge of the laws of social development. It takes into account in all ways both the varied conditions of the country's internal life and the whole system of international relations. You all know what tremendous attention our party devotes to international questions. It consistently implements the Leninist foreign policy course drawn up by the 25th CPSU Congress. Strengthening the cohesion and might of the community of socialist countries occupies the central place in our foreign policy. The recent meetings in the Crimea between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties will undoubtedly serve the further development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the socialist countries in the building of socialism and communism.

The vigorous and coordinated activity of our party and fraternal parties on the world scene serves a lofty humanitarian aim: to strengthen the peace and security of the peoples; to free mankind from the exhausting arms race imposed by imperialism and from the threat of a nuclear war; to strengthen and further deepen international detente and the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries unswervingly support the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress. Our fraternal parties are doing everything possible to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement on a principled Marxist-Leninist basis. The present-day international situation is characterized by a complex and contradictory development of events.

As the positions of world socialism are strengthening and the general crisis of the capitalist system is sharpening, the most reactionary circles of the imperialist states are trying once again to poison the international atmosphere, to whip up the arms race, to return to the bankrupt cold war policy and to undermine the positions of the socialist community and the revolutionary liberation forces. Reactionary circles of the United States and certain other NATO countries are trying under various hypocritical pretexts to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist states. The Peking rulers are in concert with the most reactionary circles of imperialism; they are coming out as fierce opponents of international detente and the cause of peace, national liberation and socialism and pursuing ambitious, hegemonistic and expansionist goals.

But the historic course of development, comrades, is irreversible. The joint actions of the socialist countries, supported by all progressive and peace-loving forces of the present day, are most important factors in strengthening peace and social progress. We are now faced with the most important tasks which determine the class nature of Soviet foreign policy: Together with our friends and allies to work persistently to deepen the process of detente, to halt the arms race, resolutely rebuff the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and reaction and to support all progressive forces of the present day.

One characteristic feature of the subversive actions of imperialist reaction has recently been the increased refinement of its ideological diversions aimed at poisoning the international atmosphere and kindling anticommunist and anti-Soviet psychological warfare. Reactionary ideologies of every shade, just as various opportunists, are striving to discredit the theory and practice of socialism and to put a brake on our advance toward communism.

This calls for a further increase in the level of the party's ideological work. Our leading cadres must be able to deal with all the complexities of international policy and correctly assess the events that take place in the world. That is only possible through profound mastery of Marxist-Leninist science. Fully armed with advanced revolutionary theory, we must tirelessly struggle against all class enemies in the ideological field and win over the hearts and minds of the millions upon millions of people on all continents through the inspiring example of a new social system and the fervent advocacy of the superiorities of our system and the greatness of Lenin's ideas and goals.

Careful nurturing of cadres with profound knowledge of revolutionary theory, lofty political and businesslike qualities, capable of dealing with matters on the level of present-day demands, has always been and remains a particular concern of the party.

Today's party workers are the successors of Lenin's guard of professional revolutionaries, utterly devoted to the cause of the people and the cause of communism.

A great role in training and improving the qualifications of cadres has been assigned to party education establishments. Over the past 10 years alone, almost 75,000 workers have graduated from them. The vast majority of these workers are skillfully using the knowledge they have acquired and by their work are justifying the trust of the party.

In its cadres policy and the organization of training cadres, the party proceeds from the constantly growing demands made on cadres. It weighs the requirements of both the present day and the future. It was precisely thus that the question was formulated by the 25th party congress, stressing the need to raise the training of cadres to insure a further improvement in the activity of party educational institutions.

The main task, Comrade Brezhnev said, is to achieve a state of affairs whereby the party has at its disposal even broader reserves of experienced and theoretically mature comrades. The Central Committee is entrusting to the academy a task of great importance: the training of leading cadres with high qualifications for the central, republican, kray and oblast organs and for the central ideological establishments and organizations.

Together with Soviet students and post graduates, a large group of comrades from other socialist countries are beginning their studies. This illustrates the close links between our parties and countries. We share common aims and a single revolutionary world outlook of Marxism-Leninism; this unites the fraternal parties into a powerful internationalist force. We have lively contacts, a comradely exchange of opinions and joint study, which allow a deeper study of the collective experience of socialists and communist building. This enables us to arm ourselves with everything of value at the disposal of each of the fraternal parties.

All of this reciprocally enriches us and facilitates an acceleration in the development rate of the countries of the socialist community. Allow me to heartily greet our friends from the socialist fraternal countries and to wish them great successes in joint study. [applause]

The academy's new and higher level of work must first and foremost be reflected in the content and forms of the organization of the educational process. Above all, the academy is called upon to arm cadres with fundamental knowledge in Marxist-Leninist theory. The entire course of history and revolutionary practice convincingly confirm the correctness and great vital force of Marxist-Leninism and the insolvency of its various subverters and critics.

There is not a single question today--be it a problem of communist building or the revolutionary process--that can be scientifically comprehended without reference to the CPSU and the other communist and workers parties. To master Marxism-Leninism as a theory and method of understanding and transforming reality is a vital and creative cause. It demands deep penetration into the essence of the problems being studied and a desire to link the theoretical situation with the processes of present-day public life and also with activities by party organizations and administrative-economic organs.

Very serious attention should be devoted to studying the current questions in the CPSU's economic strategy, in party and state building and in communist education that are formulated in the materials and decisions of party congresses, Central Committee plenums and other general party documents. The significance of independent work, which is the main method of mastering knowledge, should be singled out in particular.

Almost 50 years ago, when he was delivering a lecture on the state to the students of the Yakov Mikhaylovich Sverdlov Communist University, Valdimir Ilich Lenin said: The most important thing is that, as a result of your reading, discussions and lectures about the state, you acquire the skill to approach this problem independently. Only then, Valdimir Ilich continued, can you consider yourselves sufficiently firm in your convictions and sufficiently successful in defending them against anyone at any time.

In providing the key to understanding the essence of social phenomena, Valdimir Ilich said, the most reliable thing regarding social sciences, and something that is essential in order to really acquire the knack of approaching this question correctly and to not allow oneself to become lost in a mass of trivia or in the tremendous variety of competing phenomena, is to approach the matter scientifically; to remember the fundamental historical connection; to look at every question from the viewpoint of how a known historical phenomenon arose as well as its main stages of development; and, from the viewpoint of this development, to see what it has become today.

In order to organize cadre training to meet contemporary needs, the academy now has at its disposal all that is necessary--primarily, qualified professors and teachers who have much experience in scientific teaching and party-political work. The Academy of Social Sciences, under the Central Committee, is both a teaching and scientific center. Formulation of theories regarding our party's tremendous revolutionary transforming activity should become one of the main directions of its activity. The party Central Committee attributes exceptional importance to this.

With every new stage in social development, the need grows for a scientific explanation of new phenomena in life, and of topical economic, sociopolitical, ideological and international problems. And in this respect the party's theoretical activity today is extremely fruitful for the development of Marxist-Leninist thought. The materials of party congresses, documents of the CPSU Central Committee and the works of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other party leaders contain a creative formulation of the fundamental tenets of the theory of scientific communism.

Together with the fraternal communist parties of the socialist countries, our party has developed the concept of advanced socialism; this has become a major creative contribution toward the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism. Proceeding from the basic Marxist-Leninist ideas and profoundly analyzing the specific historical situation, the party, at its 25th congress, drew up clear political courses and determined the strategy and tactics of communist building in modern conditions.

The worldwide historical gains of the Soviet people on the road to communism and the all-embracing theoretical and political work of the party found concrete expression in the new USSR Constitution, the fundamental law of the society of advanced socialism.

The collective theoretical work of the party, its Central Committee and the Politburo, led by Comrade Brezhnev, is the basis of our society's development. It is also a well-tried means of solving the problems posed by life. The party constantly keeps in mind the most topical problems of creating the material and technical bases of communism; of increasing the efficiency of social production; of further deepening socialist democracy; of improving the working people's socialist say of life and communist education. The party carries out a constant, creative analysis of developments in today's world revolutionary process and in international relations.

Loyalty to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; a creative attitude toward revolutionary theory; boundless devotion to the people and consistent service to their interests--these permit our party to honorably fulfill its historical role as the directing and organizing force of Soviet society and as the political leader of the working class and all working people. The solving of specific socioeconomic (?problems) and the enrichment of society's spiritual potential depend to a considerable degree on the depth of the conclusions and the soundness of the recommendations of the social sciences; they also depend on the further increased activity of the entire front of scientific research. The party expects a profound and careful analysis from sociologists of the latest processes in developing a society of mature socialism--its productive forces, its economic and social relations, all forms of social (?life). At the same time it is especially important to use Marxist-Leninist methodology to investigate the nature of these processes and phenomena of domestic and international life we (?mentioned) earlier.

The academy can and must place its research in social sciences on a high level. It is important that this work be carried out in a way that is directly linked to life and to the practical needs of economic and cultural building. With the establishment of the Academy of Social Sciences, which is under the Central Committee, the system of training and improving the qualifications of party and administrative cadres is rising to a new level. There is no doubt that the Academy of Social Sciences, under the Central Committee, will worthily fulfill the important functions assigned to it and raise high the banner of scholarship, party spirit and high ideological content. [applause: end recording]

Comrade Suslov wished the students, postgraduates and all workers of the academy fruitful work, great successes in the noble career of serving our Leninist party, the Soviet motherland and the great cause of peace and communism.

KIEV GORKOM FIRST SECRETARY GETS OCTOBER REVOLUTION ORDER

LD0114317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presisium on the award of the Order of the October Revolution to Comrade A.P. Botvin:

For services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday, Comrade Aleksandr Platonovich Botvin, first secretary of Kiev Gorkom, is awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 29 August 1978.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS ROUNDUP FOR 31 AUGUST

LD011042Y [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 31 August carries an agricultural report presented by Semen Astakhov. Astakhov introduces the program by citing Central Statistical Administration data on harvesting progress and adds: "Over the past week more crops have been cut than last week, although on the other hand fewer have been threshed. The center of the harvest is now shifting to the east of the country, to Siberia and the Kazakhstan Virgin Lands."

A correspondent from Alma-Ata then reports that in Kazakhstan, 15 million hectares of grain crops have been swathed thus far; this figure represents more than 1/2 the grain crop area of the republic. The correspondent goes on to say that more than 10 million hectares of swathes have been threshed, and adds that this is considerably better than last year.

A correspondent from Kiev then reports that in the Ukraine's northern oblasts the winter crop sowing has begun; this sowing covers 300,000 hectares. The correspondent goes on to say that sugar beet harvesting is gradually getting underway. Over 23,000 tons of sugar have so far been produced, he notes, adding that target sales to the state are no less than 49.5 million tons of beet, almost 2/3 of the country's sugar.

A correspondent from Kurskaya Oblast reports that the oblast produces 1/6 of the USSR's sugar, adding that the oblast has received 170 new six-row combines for the harvest. The correspondent says, however, that the BM-6 beet toppers for the combines are unreliable and that a third, spare one is needed for every two combines. Kurskaya machine operators, the correspondent says, are asking the Ternopol combine works to improve construction of these machines, to increase their output, and to increase the supply of spares.

The correspondent from Alma-Ata then echoes this complaint, saying that Kazakhstan's sugar beet growers have a fine combine in the RKS-4, but that the BM-4 topper for Kazakhstan also is troublesome, and they need to keep a spare one handy.

The correspondent from Kurskaya Oblast then says that the sowing of winter crops is now in full swing and that so far, winter wheat and rye have been sown on 250,000 hectares, almost 1/2 the area given to these grains. The correspondent says there has been some rain, but that soil moisture is still not what it should be. The correspondent concludes by saying that 200,000 hectares of 1.3 million hectares of winter fallow have been plowed.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 1-4 SEP

LD020514/LD030620/LD040348/LD050420 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 1 September reports that more than 100,000 combines are harvesting grain around the clock in Kazakhstan. Following Ipatovskiy Rayon's example, Kazakhstan has organized over 5,000 harvesting-transport complexes. People from other Soviet republics are working alongside the Kazakh people. Reporting on the sowing of winter grain crops in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, the radio notes at 0100 GMT that the main areas have been set aside for the high yield what varieties: Mironovskaya-808 and Bezostaya-1. Areas have also been set aside for the Saratovskaya-4 and Saratov large-grain rye varieties. Mineral fertilizers are being applied at the same time as the sowing in the oblast.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0230 GMT reports that grain crops have been cut on 1 million hectares in Omskaya Oblast. Under difficult weather conditions the machine operators are maintaining high rates of reaping.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT reports that machine operators in Tambovskaya Oblast are harvesting on the 2d million hectares. Many farms have already completed threshing and the sale of grain crops to the state. A total of 750,000 tons of grain crops has been dispatched to reception points and elevators.

The radio reports at 1900 GMT that machine operators in Altayskiy Kray have cut grain crops on 2.5 million hectares, or 50 percent of the Kray's total grain-growing area. Grain crops have been threshed on more than 1 million hectares and 350,000 tons of grain crops have been laid. At the same time famrs are harvesting corn for silage and are plowing winter fallow. The radio also reports that farmers in Lvovskaya Oblast have decided to procure over 1.5 million tons of sugar beets this year. Workers have also decided to produce an additional 3,000 tons of sugar by the end of 1978 by reducing processing losses.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2100 GMT on 1 September reports that more than 1 million hectares have been reaped in Omskaya Oblast. In Kurskaya Oblast and the Moldavian SSR the harvesting of sugar beets has begun. In Uzbekistan the first cotton pickers have started to work in the fields. The republic intends to sell the state a record 5.7 million tons of cotton.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 2 September reports that Udmurtskaya ASSR has completed cereal harvesting on 1/3 of its grain field area. The harvest is proceeding under difficult weather conditions. The radio also reports that the rice harvest has started in Kazakhstan. Specialists believe a good harvest has been grown. The first threshing usually carried out on the worst plantations, have yielded 40-45 quintals of rice per hectare. Quite a few rice growers in Kazakhstan expect to obtain yields of 100-110 quintals of rice per hectare this year. In Kirgizia, according to the same broadcast, cotton-picking has begun. First to set about picking is the Kurdanginskaya stepps where large tracts of virgin landsshave been brought under cultivation recently through the construction of one of Central Asia's water reservoirs.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT reports that harvesting is being completed in Kurskaya Oblast. So far grain has been harvested on over 1 million hectares. The radio at 0850 GMT notes that more than 3 million tons of grain have been delivered so far in Orenburgskaya Oblast.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 3 September reports that the harvesting of sugar beets has started in the Ukraine and the RSFSR, while harvesting preparations are underway in Kazakhstan.

At 0500 GMT the station reports that in Kustanayskaya Oblast the cutting of grain crops is ending on the 3d million hectares; 160,000-180,000 hectares of grain crops are being cut daily and 1 million tons of grain crops have been delivered. In Kurganskaya, harvesting is going on under unprecedentedly complex weather conditions; rain has soaked the ground and so far, cereals have been cut on 800,000 hectares, about 45 percent of the harvest area. In Udmurtskaya ASSR, 100,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered, the station reports. In Saratoskaya Oblast, 3.3 million tons of grain crops have been delivered.

The station reports at 0900 GMT that in Ryazanskaya Oblast machine operators are working on the 2d million hectares. In Chitinskaya Oblast, the first thousands of tons of grain crops have reached the grain reception points of the south Baykal region and Aginskiy National Okrug. A correspondent reports from Mariyskaya ASSR at 0905 GMT that harvest conditions there are very difficult because of incessant rains and strong winds.

At 1445 GMT the station reports that in Chitinskaya Oblast the harvest is continuing under difficult weather conditions; 250 mechanized complexes are using the Ipatovskiy method. In Irkutskaya Oblast, the large-scale digging of potatoes is beginning. Urbanites will help the farmers, and urban industrial enterprises will help harvest potatoes, cabbage, beets and other root crops from more than 5,000 hectares.

The station reports at 1600 GMT that in Saratovskaya Oblast no less than 4 million tons of grain are to be sold to the state; thus far, 3.3 million tons have been delivered.

At 1900 GMT the station reports that the cutting of grain crops in Altayskiy Kray has ended. In Chitinskaya Oblast, thousands of industrial workers and students have joined to help in the harvest under difficult weather conditions.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0205 GMT on 4 September reports that in Orenburgskaya Oblast 3 million tons of grain crops have been delivered, which is more than half the amount pledged.

In the 0900 GMT newscast, the station reports that:

--In Tatarskaya ASSR, 500,000 tons of grain crops have been sold to the state so far;

--In Odesskaya Oblast, the sowing of winter crops has begun. A considerable amount of land is being allocated to the new strain of winter barley grown by the All-Union Selection Genetics Institute. Altogether, winter crops will take up about 800,000 hectares in the oblast.

--In Kurskaya Oblast, 2/3 of the area allocated to winter crops has been sown.

--In Ryazanskaya Oblast, more than 300 farms have completed their plan for the sale of grain crops to the state. More than 600,000 tons of grain crops have been stored.

--In Saratovskaya Oblast, the harvesting of millet has begun. This crop occupies about 400,000 hectares.

--In the Far East, harvesting is proceeding under difficult weather conditions. Many farms in Amurskaya Oblast, however, have already completed their plans for grain procurement. A total of 100,000 tons of grain in excess of the plan were sold.

--In Kurganskaya Oblast, grain crops have been cut on 1/2 the area sown.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that in Omskaya Oblast the grain reaping is being carried out on the 2d million hectares. In Orenburgskaya Oblast, sowing units have gone to the fields. More than 400,000 hectares have been allocated for winter crops. In recent years, the yields of winter varieties of grain crops have exceeded the yields of spring wheat by an average of 4 quintals.

The station reports at 0900 GMT that Tatarskaya ASSR has harvested 500,000 tons of grain. In Kurskaya Oblast, it says, 2/3 of the winter crop area has been sown.

At 0905 GMT the radio says that in Orenburgskaya Oblast 3 million tons of grain crops have reached procurement depots. A total of 5.5 million tons of grain crops has been pledged to the state.

In Altayskiy Kray, 550,000 tons of grain have been sold to the state, the station reports at 1130 GMT.

At 1200 GMT the station reports that the harvesting of sugar beets has begun in Stavropolskiy Kray. Farmers have pledged to provide more than 1 million tons for processing.

At 1600 GMT the radio says that in Orenburgskaya Oblast machine operators have started threshing on the last, 5 millionth hectare. There are 3.5 million tons of grain crops at reception points.

In its 1900 GMT news, the radio reports that:

--An improvement in the weather has made it possible to speed up cutting and threshing in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

--Machine operators in Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy krays have completed grain crop harvesting.

--Harvesting is proceeding apace in the Virgin Lands of Kazakhstan. Winter crop sowing and plowing of winter fallow are also being carried out.

--Plans for autumn plowing have been completed by machine operators in Altayskiy Kray and Novosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasts.

--Farmers in Udmurtskaya ASSR have completed the plan for winter crop sowing.

--In Gorkovskaya Oblast, farms are lagging in autumn plowing while in Koskovskaya, Tambovskaya and certain other oblasts stands have appeared.

Moscow in English to North America at 2300 GMT on 4 September carries a talk by Bert White, who reports that harvesting is in full swing all across the country and good crops are expected from Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Don, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and other areas. Grain crops are sown on more than 127 million hectares. Yields are steadily increasing, he says. While Lenin long ago dreamed of providing the peasantry with 100,000 tractors, he says, sovkhozes and kolkhozes today operate 2.4 million tractors, 700,000 combine harvesters and 1.5 million trucks.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE EXPERIMENTS, PHOTOGRAPH EARTH

AU011306Y Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 1, TASS--A special TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center:

Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn have been working for the sixth day aboard the orbital research Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31 complex. Today the crew are carrying out a series of visual observations and photographing the earth and the world ocean under the "biosphere" experiment program with a view to studying the environment.

They resumed today the "berolina" technological experiment for studying materials in outer space on the "splav" unit. The experiment was worked out jointly by scientists of the USSR and the GDR. Also on the schedule today is a joint technological experiment on the "kristall" unit to obtain semi-conductor materials in the conditions of weightlessness.

During their working day, the cosmonauts do physical exercises.

All members of the international crew feel well. The on-board systems of the Salyut-6 station and the spaceships Soyuz-29 and Soyuz-31 are functioning normally. Their research and experiments program is being carried out successfully.

BYKOVSKIY, JAEHN RETURN TO EARTH, BRING 'LUGGAGE'

Preparations for Return

LD0212159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A report from Flight Control Center:

The international crew of the orbital scientific-research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31 is completing its program of joint research and experiments. Today the working day onboard the complex began at 0800 and will last until 2200 Moscow time. Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn have began to prepare the Soyuz-29 craft for return to earth. The cosmonauts are checking the operation of the onboard systems and the craft's motor. They are transferring containers to the descent vehicle holding materials of the research and experiments that have been carried out, and they are transferring the used equipment into the living quarters. Film cassettes, capsules with substances obtained carrying out technological experiments in the "splav" and "kristall" installations, and slides with biological specimens will be delivered to earth.

This evening onboard the complex, technological and medicobiological experiments, which have been worked out jointly by scientists from the Soviet Union and the GDR, are being completed.

According to reports from orbit and the telemetric information, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31 complex are working normally. The cosmonauts Kovalenok, Ivanchenkov, Bykovskiy and Jaehn are feeling well.

Scientific 'Luggage' Described

LD021826Y Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, September 2, TASS--The new working day of the international crew working in the Soviet orbital research station Salyut-6 started with the telegram: "Good morning! Please, accept our congratulations on your 80th day in orbit and confirm the list of equipment returned."

The international crew are working their last day in full complement. Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn of the GDR are to return to the earth on September 3. They are to descend from the orbit in Soyuz-29, the spaceship which brought Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov to the station. The latter two cosmonauts will remain in orbit.

The exchange of transport spaceships between crews is on the programme of engineering experiments in Salyut-6.

Bykovskiy and Jaehn are taking big scientific luggage back to the earth. Its main part are the materials of research carried out on board according to the methods developed by scientists of the USSR and the GDR:

The "syomka" (photography) experiment--the photography of various areas of the earth by means of multisectional photographic system MKF-6m.

"Berolina"--growth of rare crystals in weightlessness.

"Audio"--testing by means of highly sensitive equipment of man's ability to perceive in outer space most subtle nuances of sounds.

"Vremya" (time)--obtaining new data about man's ability to react speedily under outer space conditions to the commands given to him by an operator or a machine.

"Reporter"--research into the conditions of photography inside spaceships and testing of various types of photographic film.

The joint activity of scientists and engineers of the countries of the socialist community in the field of cosmonautics will serve the progress of world science and widen the areas of international cooperation.

Planned Program Fulfilled

LD030758Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0205 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn have completely fulfilled the planned program of joint scientific and technical research and experiments onboard the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31 orbital complex. Today the working day of the international crew will start at 0600. The onboard systems of the Soyuz-29 space craft and Salyut-6 station will be checked and afterwards, in accordance with the program, Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn will transfer to the Soyuz-29 spacecraft. All the onboard systems of the Soyuz-29 spacecraft and Salyut-6 station are working normally; the cosmonauts feel fine.

Return to Earth

LD031239Y Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 3, TASS--Having concluded successfully the program of joint work on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31, the international crew consisting of Valeriy Bykovskiy of the USSR and citizen of the GDR Sigmund Jaehn returned to earth. Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov continue working on board the orbital complex.

The landing craft of the Soyuz-29 spaceship soft-landed in the preset area of the territory of the Soviet Union 140 kilometres southeast of the town of Czhezkazgan, Kazakhstan. After the land, Bykovskiy and Jaehn feel well.

All scientific and technical and medical-biological experiments prepared by scientists of the Soviet Union and the GDR has been carried out during the joint work of the international crew on board the orbital complex. Cosmonauts Kovalenok, Ivanchenkov, Bykovskiy and Jaehn, specifically, photographed separate areas of the earth surface and world ocean to study natural resources and the environment.

Technological experiments were made during the space flight to study the effect of weightlessness on formation of new metallic and non-metallic materials. New data on the character of physical processes in the earth's atmosphere were obtained during the flight. Various medical and biological research was made to study further the influence of factors of space flight on the human organism and on development of living organisms and plants.

In the framework of the joint Intercosmos programme, three international expeditions with participation of cosmonauts from Czechoslovakia, Poland and the GDR worked successfully on board the Salyut-6 scientific station that has been in orbital flight for about twelve months.

High qualities of Soviet space technology have been shown by the flights of Soviet and international crews on board Soviet spaceships Soyuz and the scientific station Salyut-6.

Contemporary spaceships and orbital stations and on-the-ground technique for ensuring launches and control of space flights created in the Soviet Union and also contribution of other socialist countries in the working out and preparation of scientific and technical experiments and research ensured the steady and planned implementation of the program of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space by countries of the socialist community.

Cosmonauts Warmly Welcomed

LD031828Y Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Dzhezkazgan, September 3, TASS--Special TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov writes:

The third international space expedition successfully ended today when the Soyuz-29 spacecraft soft-landed in the Kazakhstan steppe. Cosmonaut, General Aleksey Leonov, who arrived at the landing site, said the preparations of the crew for return to earth went on strictly by schedule. The meeting group were at the craft two minutes after it landed, with its dark sooty sides still hot.

The commander of the craft Soviet Colonel Valeriy Bykovskiy and Cosmonaut-Researcher of the GDR Lieutenant-Colonel Sigmund Jaehn emerged from the themselves, sat down for a while to take a breath after the hard road down, and then inscribed their autographs in chalk on the ship's sides in memory of their return to earth. A meeting was held at the airport of the Kazakhstan town of Dzhezkazagan adorned with flowers and flags of the USSR and the GDR.

The crew of the spacecraft were given a hearty welcome by the towns folk. They were presented with diplomas and red ribbons of honorary citizens of the town and, according to the Kazakh custom, were dressed in bright national costumes.

Valeriy Bykovskiy thanked for the warm welcome: "I was happy, to visit space with a worthy representative of the GDR Sigmund Jaehn. We worked together as a close-knit family of four, fulfilling the complicated programme in the Salyut-6 space station."

Sigmund Jaehn said: "I can hardly believe that we are already back on earth. In thought we are still with our friends who continue working in orbit. I want to wish them, after completing this programme, to land also here, onto the hospitable soil of Dzhezkazgan."

The meeting over, an aircraft with the crew on board took off for the Baykonur cosmodrome.

Honecker, Stoph Congratulations

LD031347Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1225 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Apparent text of telegram to Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin from GDR leaders Honecker and Stoph]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR and the entire GDR people we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people fraternal greetings and most heartfelt congratulations on the successful conclusion of the joint manned space experiment of the USSR and the GDR.

The citizens of our country enthusiastically and proudly followed the flight of the joint crew and the work of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31 orbital complex, on which the first German, a GDR cosmonaut, was in space together with his Soviet comrades. The splendid fulfillment of the task and the safe return of the crew of cosmonauts have aroused great joy throughout the republic. The Soviet Union, occupying the leading role in space exploration in the interests of peace and the well-being of mankind, has given the fraternal socialist countries, including the GDR, the opportunity to take part in the realization of this great and noble task.

The successful implementation of the Soviet program of spaceflights and the participation of the socialist states in space research within the framework of the Intercosmos program proves to the whole world the immense and highly developed economic and scientific potential of the USSR and the strength of the fraternal socialist states. They again brilliantly demonstrate the enormous potential for fraternal cooperation on the basis of socialist internationalism.

This joint manned space experiment of the USSR and the GDR has been carried out on the threshold of the 30th anniversary of the existence of the first German socialist state. It is visible evidence of the strength of socialism and the inviolability of the alliance between our parties, states and peoples. This historic event expresses the new possibilities for our cooperation on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the GDR of 7 October 1975.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear Leonid Ilich; you, dear Aleksey Nikolayevich; all the cosmonauts, scientists, engineers and workers taking part in the implementation of this spaceflight, and all the Soviet people fresh successes in labor for the sake of carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, in the struggle for peace and the construction of communism.

KOVALENOK, IVANCHENKOV SPEND DAY OF REST ONBOARD COMPLEX

LD041124Y Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Center, September 4, TASS--Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are continuing in flight on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31.

Today the crew are having a day of active rest.

After the morning procedures and breakfast, the cosmonauts are checking the systems and equipment of the station, working with onboard technical papers and resting. Radioprogrammes and music are broadcast for the crew from the earth.

In the course of the day, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are also carrying out visual observations and photography of some areas of the earth's surface and the world ocean, are carrying out operations according to the programme of biological experiments, are doing physical exercises in the complex trainer and veloergometer.

The onboard systems of the station and spaceship are functioning normally. The microclimate parameters in the compartments of the orbital complex are: temperature--20 degrees centigrade above zero, pressure--790 millimeters of the mercury column.

The cosmonauts feel well.

EARTHQUAKE REGISTERED IN KRASNODARSKIY KRAY 3 SEP

LD031204Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Sochi, September 3, TASS--An earthquake was registered in the Krasnodar territory (south of the USSR) at three hours a.m. Moscow time today. According to the data of a seismic (?observatory) the focus of the earthquake was situated in the sea near resorts on the Black Sea coast. Near the epicentre, the tremors reached the force of 5-6 points, in Krasnodar and Sochi four points on the 12-point international scale. No destruction was caused by the quake.

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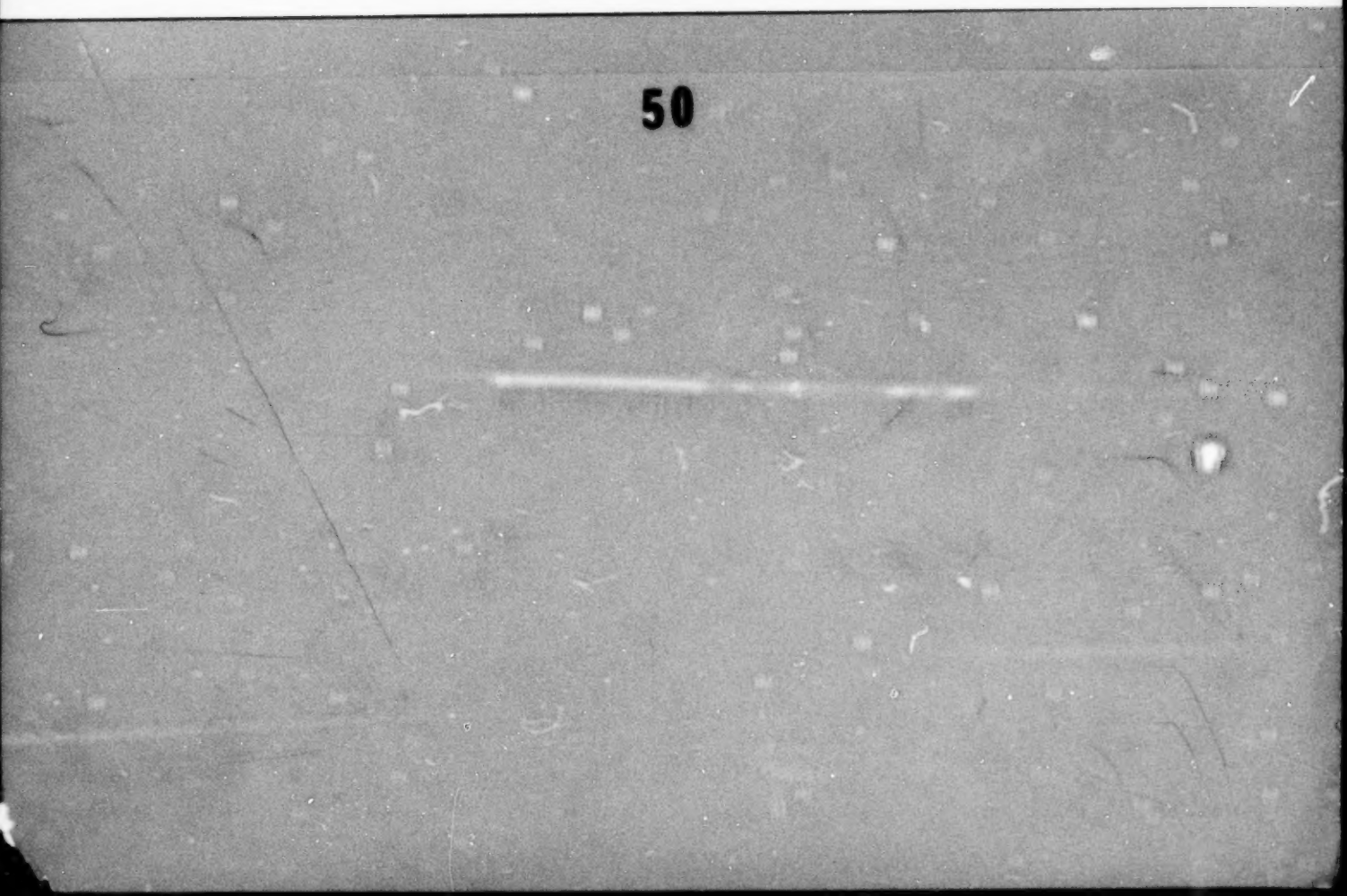
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